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The March of the Nations

By Sisley Huddleston
(Guest Conductor)

On Our Way—The First Stage

Censor Rouses Plot Rumors

Russian Rescues From Floe

Fashion Parade of Jobless

Fair in Dublin's Fair City

Japan - U. S. Amity Grows

ON OUR WAY. The President publishes his views in volume. The book has a beginning, a middle, but (as its author says) no end. It does not finish—it merely stops. That is true of a good deal of writing; but in this case there is an excuse. It stops because it brings us up to date in the Rooseveltian experience, and the experience is continuing. So that we don't know yet where we are going, though we are On Our Way. Not to Communism, he declares; not to Fascism. We are engaged in National Planning. Now it is obvious that when the state tries to plan everything for the individual, you have a condition which may almost indifferently be dubbed Communism or Fascism. It is likewise obvious that if you have no planning but only laissez faire, you have confusion, perhaps chaos. Well, as R. L. Stevenson writes: "It is a better thing to travel hopefully than to arrive."

* * *

¶ On one side suppression. On the other side exaggeration. Is it not natural, perhaps inevitable, that if the Roumanian Government endeavors to conceal what is going on in the country, there will be alarmist rumors? It is cause and consequence; censorship may succeed in hiding the facts, but it cannot succeed in hiding the fictions. So while no news about the plot against the King, and the arrests of military men, is permitted except such as appears in the official communiqués, it is found necessary to protest against foreign newspaper reports as "inspired" by Roumania's enemies. Nonsense. Tell everything and nothing will be invented.

* * *

¶ Twenty-two more persons saved by Soviet fliers. That makes 84 in two days, rescued from the drifting ice floe on which they have been marooned, a hundred miles offshore, in the polar seas, for two months. (Maybe a message will arrive after I have written this, announcing the work is completed.) They were members of an expedition, whose ship was crushed and ground and sunk. As soon as their plight was discovered, brilliant and fearless Soviet pilots shuttlecocked backwards and forwards from land to ice. . . . It is again shown that Russian airmen are among the most skillful and daring in the world.

* * *

¶ Men as well as women will read the report from Chicago that dresses, "appropriate and in good taste," have been made for 40 to 60 cents (please get that right—cents not dollars). To me it is pleasing, and infinitely touching, that homeless, jobless women, in the care of the municipality, should be patiently taught to design and sew, be given fresh self-respect and individuality. It isn't just a matter of making their own clothes; it is a matter of keeping interested. The "style parade," in which rose-colored cotton trimmed with brown triumphed over striped cotton with pipings and buttons, and over gray cotton with white collar and cuffs, has a deep social significance.

* * *

¶ Irish pages in the Monitor have set me longing to see the green isle again. All this about the gypsy caravans, and the nomadic tinkers, and the Gaelic bards who wander and tell their tales to listening peasants, and the revival of the harp, and the antique bonnets which bob behind donkeys' tails, on the way to the famous spring show in Dublin's fair city where girls are so pretty—all this has diverted my attention from the March of the Nations. Halt! while we look on together at an old-fashioned Irish jig, and hearken to Irish folk songs.

* * *

¶ Eighty years ago Commodore Perry negotiated the first peace treaty between the United States and Japan. Now coöperation in promoting world amity and trade is pledged. Ambassador Hiroshi Saito calls for closer relations. (Japan is, incidentally, the greatest purchaser, after the British Empire, of American goods.) Secretary Cordell Hull desires to be "cordial and helpful." The scarecrow of war, which gesticulated wildly in the wind a little while ago, is now discerned to be a ragged straw-stuffed figure of fun; it frightens nobody in America or in Japan.

* * *

¶ The Viennese Zoo is going Nazi. Or was. For now steps have been taken to stamp out the Hitlerite tendencies among the monkeys. The director of the Schoenbrunner Tiergarten, Helmut Antonius, has been suspended. He seems to be suspected of having connived at the escape of monkeys bearing the labels of Dollfuss and Fey. Politics in the monkey house! The offense is that they should get out.

What Estates Will Pay Under La Follette Plan

Special from Monitor Bureau

Washington, April 12

THE following table illustrates the relative cost of the new La Follette estate tax, the existing tax and the tax imposed in Great Britain.

For the comparison the estate of a married person left to a widow is taken:

Amount of est.	R'tes und. La Follette	La tax	Present tax	Gt. Brit. tax
$50,000	$100	None	$2,500	
100,000	1,600	1,500	9,000	
500,000	60,200	42,500	105,000	
1,000,000	170,800	117,500	270,000	
5,000,000	1,698,600	1,149,500	2,500,000	
10,000,000	4,392,600	3,024,000	5,100,000	

Big Incomes Yield $450,000,000 Under Senate's Tax Bill

House Opposes Increases; President May Have to Veto Measure

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 12—By a vote of 65 to 14 the Senate today adopted the $90,000,000 La Follette amendment to the tax bill, materially increasing the tax on big estates. The amendment had previously been approved by Administration leaders.

The amendment raises the maximum rate from 45 to 60 per cent on that part of net estates above $10,000,000. Increases in the lower brackets are imposed proportionately.

The La Follette rates begin at 1 per cent on net estates, after exemptions, not in excess of $20,000 as against 1 per cent on the first $10,000 of net estates under the present law. After making this concession to smaller estates, however, the La Follette amendment reduces the net exemption of $50,000 to $40,000.

Explaining the amendment just before the vote, Senator La Follette declared the new rate still far below equivalent taxes in Great Britain and he asserted that they are not "severe."

Ending Long Debate

With the vote on the estate tax today, the Senate rapidly approached the end of its prolonged and acrimonious drafting of the new tax bill.

As it stands in the Senate, the measure carries almost twice the revenue originally called for by the Administration and approved by the House of Representatives. Most of the Senate increase will fall upon men and corporations with big incomes, or upon big estates. Even if all the Senate taxes go through, the tax on men with incomes under $9000 will be less this year than last.

The battle over the tax bill is not over by any means, however. The next round will be fought when the completed Senate tax bill goes to conference with House leaders. The differences between the $258,000,000 bill as originally written by the House, and the approximately $450,000,000 bill as envisaged by the Senate, must be threshed out. The bill will not go to the White House until one House gives way to the other on these items.

Representatives are all against big new tax increases at the present time, and a severe struggle is forecast, with the President's strength probably holding the balance of power in the ultimate determination.

If Mr. Roosevelt cannot get what he wants in the contest between the two Houses, the next round will be fought. This would be a presidential veto. Mr. Roosevelt would veto the tax bill with great reluctance. His veto was over-ridden on the Independent Office Bill. However, that was another matter, and in this instance his veto would almost certainly be sustained in the House, where the Senate amendments to the bill are likely to be unpopular.

The presidential veto would probably be directed against amendments added to the tax bill in the Senate yesterday. One of these was important primarily from the point of view of finance, and one from the point of policy. The first was the Couzens amendment, re-imposing the 10 per cent super-tax on all incomes, by a vote of 43 to 36; overriding an earlier defeat 44 to 46. The other was the amendment imposing a 100-per-cent processing tax of 3 cents pound on coconut, sesame and other vegetable and marine oils from all countries. The latter is par-

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Things Present

"The President has done what no other President or Prime Minister or Duce or Führer ever did before: he has published the deeds and documents of his stewardship while they are still in a state of flux." So writes the head of our Washington Bureau, in reviewing President Roosevelt's second book on the New Deal, "On Our Way." Editorial Page.

The Craft Shop, on the Young Folks' Page, provides full directions for "the Expressive Face."

A collection of the best Cartoons of the Week appears each Thursday, on the Daily Features Page.

Your Norwegian friend who is trying to learn English will enjoy comparing the article and its scholarly translation, on the Home Forum Page.

And Things to Come

Friday brings the Women's Activities Page, another eight-column layout of Monitor Camera Club pictures, and another Parable of Safed the Sage.

President Acts To Regain Hold Over Congress

Goes Over Situation With Johnson and Other Advisers on Train

Capital Awaits Him

Move for Remonetization of Silver One of Most Serious of New Problems

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 12—Administration leaders want Mr. Roosevelt back in Washington. Congress has been getting out of hand. It needs all the dexterity and firmness of the Chief Executive to get it under control again.

And now Mr. Roosevelt is riding north. On his train journey he will consult with Brig.-Gen. Hugh S. Johnson and other advisers on problems that have piled high in his absence. It has been one of the longest presidential vacations, while Congress was in session, in history.

The Administration has been suffering defeats in Congress since Mr. Roosevelt's departure, although it has gained one big political victory in the country at large, that in the Illinois primaries. The collapse of the Wirt charges under congressional investigation has of course aided the President. To begin with the congressional set-backs, these are:

1. Passage of the independent office appropriation bill over the presidential veto.
2. Extraction of "teeth" from the stock-market-control bill.
3. Senate adoption of a tax on Philippine coconut oil, opposed by the President as "a violation of the spirit" of the Tydings Independence Act.
4. Approval of the Couzens 10 per cent income surtax in the Senate, after Administration leaders turned against it.

New Problems to Face

Besides these set-backs, the Administration now faces far more serious legislative onslaughts. These are primarily two: the silver bill and the McLeod bill.

The Dies silver bill passed the House 2 to 1, but the Senate Agriculture Committee has just reported an omnibus silver bill, including not only that relatively harmless proposal, but schemes for purchase by the United States Government of virtually all silver produced in the

(Continued on Page 3, Column 5)

President Appears Unconcerned About Upset in Congress

EN ROUTE WITH PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT TO WASHINGTON, April 12 (AP)—President Roosevelt told newspapermen aboard his special train en route to Washington today that he had a "perfectly marvelous time just lazying around," on his two weeks' vacation cruise which ended at Miami.

Returning to the capital he showed no particular concern over the congressional situation, rather indicated a belief that everything was in order for an early conclusion of his program. He declined comment on pending legislation. A deep tan covered the President's face as he walked down the gangplank from the Nourmahal in Miami to the applause of a closely watched crowd.

Sitting back in the observation section of his private car, Mr. Roosevelt took off his coat as he talked with newspapermen in the first "on the record" interview since he left the White House. He was smiling and in a jocular mood, joshing the men particularly about their close call with a railroad train en route to the station.

"I had a perfectly marvelous time," he said. "I got a real rest. The first two days I spent fishing. Then I spent the next couple of days sleeping. Then I did some more fishing and a lot of just good old lazying around."

Flier Waits Call To Aid Alpinists In West Canada

News Expected of British Party Trying to Scale Untamed Peak

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VANCOUVER, B. C., April 12—A lookout is being kept at Knight Inlet on the British Columbia coast north of here for Sir Norman Watson and his party of mountaineering explorers. The party left Tatla Lake some time ago, intending to scale Mt. Waddington, one of the highest peaks in the Canadian Rockies and hitherto unconquered despite many valiant attempts.

Mt. Waddington is one of thousands of lofty peaks in the coast range, most of which are unmapped and unnamed. The Waddington party hoped to obtain much scientific data regarding a section of British Columbia which has never been explored except in a cursory way.

They also intended to survey the water power resources of the region. The coast range is believed to possess sufficient resources to produce the greatest water power plant on the North American continent. Government engineers have already estimated a potential capacity of 1,100,000 horsepower of hydro-electric energy.

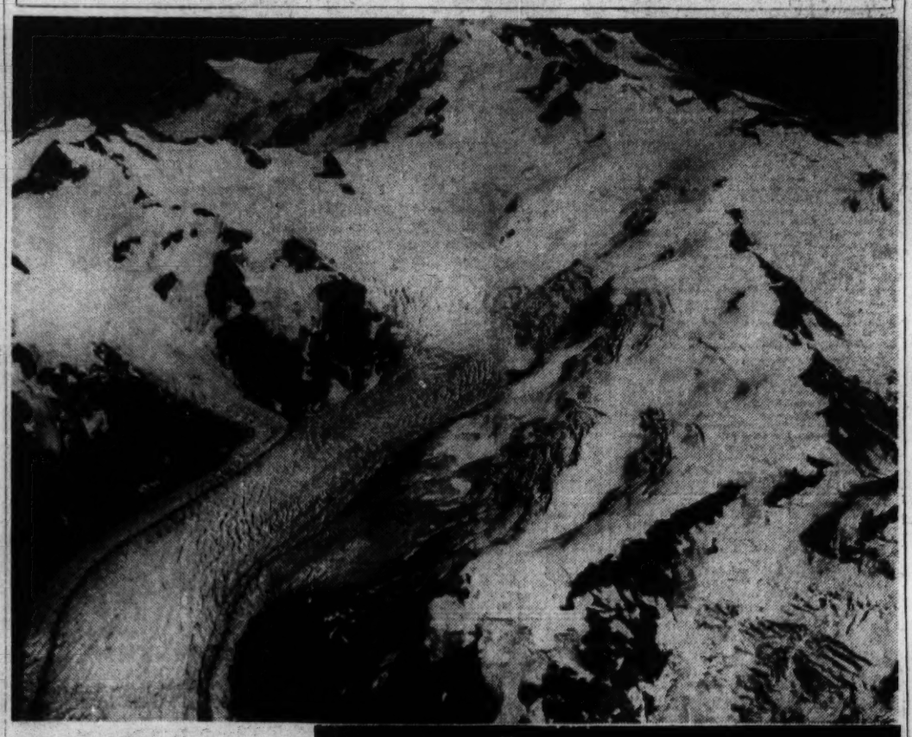
Owing to snowstorms, the expedition has been delayed in crossing the range. Maj. D. L. McLaren, famous Canadian flier, will fly the party here from Knight Inlet.

The group based at Tatla Lake in the middle of March and then moved to a point near Fury Gap. At this spot another camp was established and from there the main party of climbers was to proceed toward Mt. Waddington and thence westward toward the Pacific. Runners were to maintain contact between Fury Gap and Tatla Lake and thence to Vancouver. Major McLaren is awaiting the word that will summon him to Knight Inlet.

Once the climbers embarked upon the Waddington phase of the journey, penetrating the snow-covered wilderness between Fury Gap and Knight Inlet, there could be no further communication with them, except by runners. It is presumed that they are proceeding safely toward Knight Inlet.

Whether the expedition scaled Mt. Waddington will not be known until the airplane returns to Vancouver with the party. The climb up Waddington was expected to test the skill and stamina of the expedition to the utmost. This mountain, long known as British Columbia's mystery mountain, has been unconquered despite several recent attempts to climb it.

In Quest of New Water Power



Upper—Courtesy of Royal Canadian Air Force to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR. Crown Copyright. Department of National Defense, Ottawa. Lower—THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Tough Proposition for British Climbers

Upper—Cold Glimpse of Untamed Mount Waddington, Goal of Watson Party. Lower—Principal Members of Exploring Group. Left to Right—E. J. King; Sir Norman Watson, Leader; Wing Commander E. B. Beaumont, President of Alpine Ski Club of England, and Clifford White, of Banff, Alta.

Mayor Requests Goodwin to Quit. Critics Disarmed

City Officials Showing Willingness to Take Cuts in Salary

Mayor Mansfield today asked Mr. Frank A. Goodwin, chairman of the Boston Finance Commission, to resign. Plainly incensed by Mr. Goodwin's "intemperate remarks" about his request that public officials volunteer salary reductions, the Mayor bluntly characterized Mr. Goodwin as "no longer fit to be chairman of the finance commission."

Mr. Mansfield's action came in answer to the Finance Commission chairman's declaration that the Mayor has no legal right to cut any salary of city employees unless he cuts all proportionately.

Mr. Goodwin's remarks were occasioned by the Mayor's announcement yesterday that he will cut his own salary to $15,000 a year and that he would request all city officials receiving more than $5000 a year to volunteer a pay reduction to that amount. With the 15 per cent reduction already in effect this leaves $12,750 for the Mayor and $4250 for the others.

The Mayor referred to Mr. Goodwin's criticism that his request was illegal and not binding.

In the meantime Mr. Mansfield announced that already he has received letters from two city officials expressing their willingness to accede to his salary request. The officials are Dr. Frederic A. Washburn, Commissioner of the Institutions Department, and Mr. Walter Murphy, street commissioner.

Mr. Clement A. Norton, City Council critic of the Mansfield economy program, said it is a move in the right direction. No laborer receiving $20 to $25 a week, he said, should be cut while exorbitant salaries are maintained for officials.

Senator Henry Parkman Jr., candidate for Mayor in the last election, had "always felt that many department head salaries were too high." However, he feared that cutting the highest salaries down to $5000 might be too drastic.

Of the 134 persons on the pay roll receiving more than $5000 only 43 are directly under the Mayor's charge. Sixty-nine are in the school department and 22 in the county departments. These the Mayor cannot force to accept the reduction under threat of discharge as he has no power to fire them.

But Mr. Norton has a remedy for this. He will bring before the tribunal of public opinion the names of those who refuse to grant the Mayor's request. This "court" will force them to accede to the demands of the times he thinks.

Fifty U. S. Fliers Off for Colombia To Be Instructors

In Case of War They Will Come Home, They Say —Washington Frowns

NEW YORK, April 12 (AP)—A group of 50 American aviators—pilots and mechanics—sailed for Colombia today to enter the Colombian air service.

They said they had signed contracts with the Colombian Government to remain in service for six months, at $500 a month, the contracts to be voided in the event Colombia becomes engaged in any war.

One of the aviators, L. L. ("Sammy") Trunk, a commercial pilot, explained the matter of contracts.

"We are going down merely to teach the Colombians how to fly," he said. "We are not going to participate in any war. If Colombia ever goes to war we go home.

He scoffed at widely circulated reports that the contracts called for a bonus for each "enemy" plane brought to earth.

The name of Bernt Balchen, hero of the Byrd South Pole flight, appeared on the passenger list but he could not be located aboard the vessel, the liner Colombia of the Colombian Line.

Another of the contract aviators was Joseph H. Rothrock, who was one of the three army fliers who crashed off Rockaway Beach in the dead of last winter with the loss of one of the men.

Seeing Rothrock off were his companion and the other survivor of the crash, Lieut. William S. Pocock, who is still in the Army Air Corps, and Capt. Charles A. Pursley, commanding officer of the 99th Observation Squadron at Mitchel Field.

Most of the men were extremely reticent about their plans. Several merely shrugged when advised of the State Department's announcement today voicing disapproval of American citizens "taking service in the armed forces of any foreign government."

"That's too bad," remarked another former officer when advised that their action would result in forfeiture of reserve commissions in the army.

Castro Named Minister

SAN SALVADOR, April 12 (By U. P.)—Dr. Hector David Castro was named the Salvadorean Minister to the United States, April 10, the first diplomatic representative to be appointed to that country since Gen. Maximiliano Hernando Martinez seized the presidency here Dec. 4, 1931.

Local Phone Calls to End of Cape Cod Soon Will Leap Massachusetts Bay

Telephone subscribers in New England will soon be able to make a "transoceanic" telephone call—without calling a foreign country. It's only a short jump to be sure from Marshfield to Provincetown, Mass., across Cape Cod Bay, The New England Telephone & Telegraph Company is to make the first telephonic tests between these points using ultra high frequencies and has chosen this stretch across the bay as geographically suited for the tests.

Ultra high frequencies are those short waves around five meters which are transmitted by antennas of brass rods not much taller than a man. The waves are directional, like light rays, are unaffected by atmospherics, static, fading or even local thunder showers. In fact, they appear to be the only waves which can transmit the voice with the constancy of wire circuits.

Thus the visitor to Marshfield or Provincetown will discover two tall telephone poles at each location at the top of which will be one of the brass antenna rods, one for receiving and the other for transmitting. These stations will be connected in by regular wire service to the Provincetown and Boston offices.

Operation of this ultra short-wave circuit is expected to begin about June 1. Preliminary tests will be made in several weeks. The service is not expected to eliminate any existing telephone wire services to Provincetown but merely to supplement the present service in heavy traffic or perform emergency service in case of breakdown.

This form of ultra short-wave service will be used to connect in many of the offshore islands along the coast of the United States which now have no telephone service or to supplement those which are connected by submarine cable. A service of this type now links the various islands of the Hawaiian group.

For services of sheerly local character these waves are unexcelled. The engineers of the San Francisco-Oakland Bay Bridge seated in their office overlooking the bay use an ultra short-wave telephone to contact the engineers on the bridge and save themselves many miles of walking. Other applications have been used by the United States forestry service for communication between fire towers in the national forests.

National Challenge On Trade Methods Confronts Utilities

Evidence of Relations With Lawmakers Intensifies Demand for Inquiry Into Charges to Consumers

New York Senate Adopts Resolution To Examine All Phases of Question

Massachusetts Senators Disclaim Responsibility for Starting Investigation, Putting Onus on State Public Service Commission

Continued revelations in hearings before the Federal Trade Commission at Washington of questionable relations between public utility companies and legislators are having wide reverberations. Actions by legislative groups indicate a widespread demand for investigations and rate reductions. Charges are made of extravagance and fraud in utility management.

In New York State the Senate has approved a resolution for a broad investigation of utilities, their service, lobbying, and participation in politics.

An insistent demand is heard in Massachusetts for a downward revision of utility rates, but the movement for an investigation has been halted by a dispute as to whether the Legislature or the Public Utilities Commission should lead the way.

Public Pressure Forces New York Investigation Against Leaders' Wishes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., April 12—The fight for a thoroughgoing investigation of utility companies in the Empire State and their alleged relations with prominent members of the Legislature—both Republican and Democratic—is today won, and there looms an inquiry into these affairs which students of politics hold will develop charges of public utility lobbying that will reverberate from coast to coast.

Assurances that the investigation will be held followed passage by the Senate at midnight last night of a concurrent resolution offered in the upper house by Senator John J. Dunnigan (D.) of New York City, for the broadest kind of scrutiny of public utility concerns. It will embrace their service, operations, lobbying and legislative activities in Albany, their part in the election of public officials and their relations with public officials. The vote was 44 to 0.

At the specific request of Republican leaders the resolution also contains specific instructions for an investigation of the Public Service Commission and its practices in regulating public utilities.

Proportions of Landslide

While the Republican-controlled Assembly has the power to block the resolution, consensus here today was that, with popular feeling what it is, no lawmaker of either party would have the temerity to try to put the brakes on the movement for an inquiry, now assuming the proportions of a landslide.

Developments unique in New York state politics united to force the investigation against the wishes of both Republican and Democratic leaders here. Chief of these was that Gov. Herbert H. Lehman, titular head of the Democratic Party in the State, and Mr. W. Kingsland Macy, Republican state chairman, threw politics out of the window and stood shoulder to shoulder in demanding the investigation after Mr. Macy had first called for it, and incidentally split his party in the State wide open by his demand.

It is doubtful, however, if even their voices could have effected it without the disclosures by the Federal Trade Commission in Washington last week and yesterday, when there was read into the record of the investigation the commission is now conducting what purported to be copies of letters between prominent lawmakers and officials of public utility concerns doing business in New York.

Letters From Legislators

The first of these letters purported to link State Senator William T. Thayer of Chateaugay, veteran Republican whip, with utility concerns through alleged influencing of legislation here. Disclosures yesterday mentioned 11 more present or one-time members of the Legislature as having addressed letters relative to legislation to officials of the Associated Gas & Electric Company.

These were Senator Charles J. Hewitt (R.) of Locke, Senator Walter W. Westall (R.) of White Plains, Senator Thomas F. Burchill (D.) of New York, Charles A. Frieberg of Buffalo, Henry D. Williams of Utica and B. Roger Wales of Binghamton, all one-time Republican state senators; Assemblyman D. Mallory Stephens (R.) of Brewster, Assemblyman Wilson Messer (R.) of Corning, Assemblyman William Breitenbach (D.) of New York City, Willis Sargent of Syracuse and Eberly Hutchinson of Green Lake, both one-time Republican members of the Assembly.

Soviet Fliers Save 22 More From Floes

MOSCOW, April 12 (AP)—The government rescue commission announced that 22 more Russians, stranded since Feb. 13 on a drifting ice pack in the Bering Sea, were rescued by airplane today. Only six persons remain on the pack. The brilliant rescue flights, executed under hazardous conditions in the far north, brought the total of those flown to the mainland at Cape Van Karem, Siberia, within two days to 84.

Action on Investigation In Massachusetts Delayed By Dispute in Senate

Members of the Massachusetts Senate today placed the onus for failure to meet the growing public demand for reduced electricity rates on the State Public Utilities Commission.

Each member of the Senate today received a letter from the Framingham Committee on Utility Rates, outlining the legislative program for relief from high electricity rates, a program which is now before the Legislature. This letter citing, as it did, state-wide support behind this legislative program is interpreted as a challenge to reverse its sustained policies of voting down such legislation.

But there appeared little indication that the Senate would be swayed by such tactics, for more than one senator today defended the policy of the upper house and declared that the relief being sought in the measures should be procured from the public utilities commission.

Public Opinion Awakened

The public apparently has awakened suddenly to the realization that the Senate has an extraordinary record in its protracted defeat of legislation hostile to either the utility or insurance companies. Ever since Senator Joseph Finnegan, last week, urged investigation of the insurance and utility lobbies, sentiment has been growing for a showdown.

Senators met current criticism of the Senate's record for reactionary legislation with the flat assertion that it was fortunate for the State that there is a conservative body of men in the upper chamber to check much of the liberal legislation passed in the House of Representatives.

Some of the senators countered with the charge that certain members introduced bills against the utilities which are unwise or which involve matters which should be taken to the utility commissions in order to build themselves up politically as defenders of the public. This strategy of bringing bills before the Senate which should not be brought there merely succeeds in embarrassing the Senate and misleading the public, according to senators interviewed.

Charges of Corruption

In the letter sent to the senators today the Senate was asked to help wipe out alleged graft and corruption in Massachusetts utility companies resulting in exorbitant rates. Again the senators passed the buck to the Public Utilities Commission, declaring that it is the duty of the commission to guard against such abuses.

The communication points out that more than 100 towns and cities in the State have responded to the public demand for lower utility rates. Out of this demand, the letter states, comes the proposal that an organization be maintained in eastern Massachusetts to work for lower rates and offset the pressure of utility lobbyists at the State House.

Local Ownership Checked

The letter attacks as "frauds" the state laws which apply to the establishing of municipal plants. These laws prevent towns and cities from owning and operating their own power plants, the letter alleged. Senators retaliated with the assertion that bills permitting municipalities to start their own plants without acquiring the property of the private companies already established constituted "fraud" against the utilities.

The letter appealed to the senators urging them that "even if you are satisfied with the operation of utilities in your district, help the towns and cities which are not satisfied."

The communication specifically charged local utilities with "notorious coal contracts involving millions of dollars in graft; the purchase of public plants at five to seven times their true value in order to stifle competition; bond issues for long terms with little chance that property would be of any use when the bonds came due; schemes to get control of the Boston Elevated power plant and destroy competition."

Wave of Counter-Revolution Intensifies Sharply as End Comes to Roosevelt Vacation

Capital and Nation Await His First Move on Return, Either Backing Rigid Federal Control or Trimming Sails to Big Business

The Washington Day
with
The Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 12—The powerful counter-revolutionary drive being conducted by private business and industry against regulatory aspects of the New Deal intensified sharply today—perhaps significantly, the last day of President Roosevelt's vacation.

All Washington is asking whether he will undertake to beat off the attack and fix the Administration's course firmly back again on the path toward permanent and rigid federal control over private enterprise, or whether he will trim to the wind and take the helm away from the regimenters.

As yet there is no hint as to the answer which the President has presumably devised in the comparative quiet of the Nourmahal's quarterdeck.

The exponents of rugged individualism launched their big drive simultaneously on three fronts. Alabama soft soal operators led a bitter fight against the most extreme case of arbitrary regulation from above yet attempted by the NRA—in the form of a wage and hour schedule imposed on the bituminous coal industry by General Johnson's order.

A committee representing the durable goods industries, set up under the NRA to criticize codes, launched into a bitter drive against the Securities Act and simultaneously threw its weight in with the stock exchanges in their fight against the pending Exchange Regulation Bill. Working in close harmony, representatives of the grain exchanges joined the chorus in bitter protest against the proposal to put a regulatory halter around their necks as well as those of their stock exchange brothers.

Other news was generally obscured by the all-absorbing question of whither the Administration will set its course.

* * *

Stocks and Stock Exchanges: The country's stock exchanges gained a powerful ally in their battle against federal regulation from an unexpected source. Brl.-Gen. Hugh S. Johnson set up a durable goods industries committee to carry on with NRA code criticism after the great code conference. Ignoring its original purpose, that committee today lashed out against stock exchange control and at the same time demanded modification of the Securities Act—both in the interest of recovery.

The old charge that the recovery program is gradually forcing nationalization of productive wealth in the United States was behind the committee's argument. It held that while the Securities Act is drying up the sources of capital, the Government is simultaneously taking over distribution of an increasing share of the national income. At the same time it complained that the proposed stock exchange control act has "threatened serious interference to recovery."

"The free flow of private savings into normal investments," was considered a primary requisite of recovery. Also, "restored confidence in future government policies," and "correction of the frozen mortgage situation."

All customers, employees and stockholders of durable goods industries are to be notified of its program and their support enlisted in the campaign against regulation.

* * *

The Embarrassing Mr. Cutten: On the heels of Secretary Henry A. Wallace's dramatic move to suspend the trading privileges of the country's most noted grain speculator, Mr. Arthur W. Cutten, on all grain exchanges of the country, the hearing on the bill regulating the exchanges, came before the House Agricultural Committee.

Charges against Mr. Cutten found few to defend him, but spokesmen for the Chicago Grain Exchange did charge that his disbarment was to create favorable sentiment for the regulation bill. Opponents were obviously embarrassed and worked up as they presented a strong case against the bill. They alleged the Cutten prosecution had been delayed deliberately and announced at the critical moment. Opposition to the bill, which was joined by Mr. Henry I. Harriman, president of the United States Chamber of Commerce urged that the newly written grain code be given a chance to operate, to enable the exchanges to regulate themselves before new legislation is passed.

While these arguments had some weight in today's wave of counter-revolution, they were overshadowed by Secretary Wallace's spectacular action against Mr. Cutten. The secretary, reflecting President Roosevelt's own sharp and sarcastic hostility to grain speculators who control and rig the market, force prices sky-high and let them tumble, all to the detriment of farmers, described Mr. Cutten as "one of the greatest supporters of the law of supply and demand, and laissez-faire."

The speculator is charged with conspiracy and collusion to conceal grain operations by means of false entries, fictitious and dummy accounts and false reports. Repeated disregard of the law is alleged.

Hearing will be on May 14, in Chicago.

Not a Very Big Haul

By a Staff Artist of The Christian Science Monitor

Newton Firemen Have Work Brought to Them

NEWTON, Mass., April 12—Firemen of the Willow Street Station in Newton Center were quietly going about their business of playing checkers yesterday when a disheveled and excited man rushed through the door, announcing he had a fire for them and would they please do something about it.

Checkerboards fell and checkers scattered in all directions as the firemen leaped to their posts on the apparatus, only to be informed that they needn't go to all that trouble. The fire was right outside. He had brought the fire with him.

Mr. Leo Morrell, their informant, took them to the door of the station. His ash truck was all aflame. But it was a small job for experienced men and the blaze was soon conquered.

Boston Art Notes

School of Museum

Out-of-class work executed by students of the Boston Museum School is being exhibited in the gallery of the school, Museum Road at the Fenway.

Whether the lid is off when the classroom has been abandoned and the student feels an exhilarating freedom, we cannot quite make out, but the fact remains that the exhibition of extra-curricular work is invariably a good one. The students somehow fight free of the traditionary shadows and the monotonous naturalism in which they have been drilled. The professor is not looking over their shoulder and so they leap into the waters of modernism. Some eight or nine canvases shown here would hold their own in an independent show. The young folk have captured the new design, have learned how to twist a plain scene into something amusing; they have put their pigment to use so that it tells sharply and eloquently as color. We have no doubt the students have seen works of New York painters, some have even "lifted" ideas, but they have exhibited an intelligent use of the medium, and above all painted pictures which give joy to the visitor. No longer do we have to enter the school gallery thinking with a sigh, "Another pupils' show."

The teaching staff has changed at the Museum School. There is no doubt that the older generation of teachers will find these tendencies appalling and disastrous. At least, we feel relieved at one thought—our young painters are not letting the world go by. Whether they will reach great accomplishment time alone will tell.

Business Men at R. H. White's

It has been our privilege to comment from time to time on the work of hobby painters. The business men who play around with brush and pigment at odd moments are given more than a chance to show their works in Boston. Many of them, as we have often said, can exchange places with so-called professionals; others, however, contrive landscapes which are probably more beautiful in their imagination than they are realized.

D. A.

Bay State Sheriffs Testify on Budgets

For the first time in the history of the Legislature, sheriffs of the various counties in Massachusetts were called today before the legislative committee on counties to supply detailed information on their budget requirements for the current year.

The sheriff's budget is a part of the county appropriations which have to be approved by the counties committee and the Legislature.

Startling testimony of power wielded by the county commissioners was brought to attention of the legislators in examination of the sheriffs.

Mr. Patrick H. Dupuis, sheriff of Bristol County, "astounded" the committee with the statement that he knew nothing about his budget, not having been consulted by the county commissioners. Questioned by Representative Edward J. Kelley of Worcester, committee member, Sheriff Dupuis asserted that he was nothing but a "figurehead" despite the fact that he had been elected by the voters of Bristol County as the head of the county's penal institution.

Dairy Farmers Profit by Code

Profits of New England dairy farmers moved up in March, due to the new federal marketing code.

This brought farm profits to the highest levels since 1930, according to a report issued by Dr. Einar Jensen, Federal Milk Administrator for the New England district. And the predictions made in the Monitor's recent milk series ring true as eliminated waste in distribution gives rise to a new era of prosperity for the farmer.

Dr. Jensen lays the increased farm profits to the elimination of certain service charges by distributors allegedly bordering on "rackets."

Boys Going to Jail For Flooding School

It doesn't pay to flood school buildings or tamper with public property. Of this three Everett youths, one of them a high school student, are more convinced than ever. For in the Malden court yesterday they were sentenced to two months in jail in connection with charges of malicious destruction of property of the high school building, after recent riots.

Police officers told the court that the building had been damaged to the extent of $25,000. Windows were broken by stones before the building was flooded, officers testified.

Horse Racing Bill Enters Legal Mill; Salary Cuts Rejected

The much publicized bill providing for the licensing and regulating of horse and dog racing was reported favorably into the House of Representatives today and immediately referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

This bill was presented as a revenue measure for the promotion of agriculture in the State. It was reported by the Committee on Legal Affairs. Representative John S. Derham of Uxbridge is in charge of the bill.

The committee on public services today reported favorably a bill giving the Mayor of Boston power to restore annual step rate pay increases for city and Suffolk County employees will be reported adversely by the committee, it was stated today.

The committee also voted to report legislation giving the Boston Mayor authority to continue for another year the salary cut of city and Suffolk County employees now in effect.

Several bills asking restoration of salary cuts to Boston and Suffolk County employees will be reported adversely by the committee, it was stated.

The committee on banks and banking reported adversely on all the bills before it providing for a moratorium on mortgages in Massachusetts.

Insull Starts Home From Turkish Jail

ISTANBUL, Turk., April 12 (AP)—Samuel Insull Sr. was started on his long, involuntary journey back to the United States from a Turkish jail today.

Insull's lawyers tacitly admitted the impossibility of preventing his extradition. They said they were awaiting a Turkish Supreme Court ruling against the detention of the former Chicago utilities financier, but did not appear to expect it in time to block Insull's removal.

Turkish authorities ordered the Adana, a more comfortable ship than the Marmora Sea passenger steamer Adnan previously arranged for, to be used in tonight's run with Insull to Panderma. There, Insull will be placed aboard a train for Smyrna where the American Export Liner Exilona will be waiting to transport him back to America to face trial on charges of embezzlement and fraud.

Guy Reappointed

Reappointment of Mr. Arthur Guy to serve as State Bank Commissioner for another three-year term was confirmed yesterday by the Governor's Council. Gov. Joseph B. Ely had made the appointment last week. Mr. Guy was originally a Republican appointee.

Britain Gets German Reply To Inquiry on Arms Budget

Note Believed to Deny Breach of Terms of Peace Treaties—Sir Austen Chamberlain Urges Backing League

By Press Wireless from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

LONDON, April 12—A German note replying to British inquiries expressing concern at the increased budget estimates for defense expenditures was received at the Foreign Office today.

The note is now being studied by Sir John Simon, Foreign Secretary, with a view to possible further action. It is understood that the reply follows closely the inspired German press comments.

Downing Street circles point out that while no clause of the Treaty of Versailles is broken by Germany's increased expenditure, the British inquiries have already served a good purpose by causing the German press to publish the increases of which the German public had previously been kept in ignorance.

Mr. Arthur Henderson, president of the Disarmament Conference, who arrived here from Geneva this afternoon, is stated to be hopeful of the disarmament convention if present Franco-British negotiations prove successful.

"I have to admit," he said, "that there is a difference of opinion as to whether the convention should make provision for some diminution in existing armaments, or merely stabilize the armaments at an agreed level. This position is influenced by the question of German rearmament, which has also made more acute the question of security in the thoughts of several delegations. I still hope, however, that the convention will be in harmony with the purpose for which the conference was organized."

Sir Austen Chamberlain, speaking here today at a conference for the defense of the League of Nations, said: "The only hope for world peace lies in the gradual development of a system of international cooperation and international morality, which must find its roots and its exposition in the councils of the League of Nations.

"None," Sir Austen went on, "can find security in isolation—we as little as any other nation. I know that at the present time in certain quarters there is something of a reaction against European entanglements. We are bidden to turn our backs upon Europe and think only of the British Empire with its world-wide opportunities and world-wide responsibilities and be content with our rôle in that great commonwealth of nations.

What will give us security? Sir Austen asked. What will preserve our peace? I hold that our safety is not in isolation, but in recognition that the aggressor is a common enemy of mankind, and in the establishment of a system which makes it certain that against the aggressor there will be mobilized a force which is irresistible and which must deny to the aggressor the benefits he hoped to derive from his aggression."

Sir Austen moved a resolution which was carried, which read: "To preserve the peace and security, members of the League of Nations must be ready to cooperate in the defense of a member which has been wrongfully attacked."

Delegates Differ On Wheat Price

ROME, April 12 (AP)—The World Wheat Advisory Commission entered today upon the most difficult phase of its meetings as a sub-committee sought to draw up a plan for a minimum export price. The plan will be submitted to the whole commission.

The subcommittee worked until late last night and then again this morning. Since it was unable to complete its work on schedule, the committee as a whole postponed the session it was to have held this morning.

The subcommittee has encountered many strongly contrasting ideas in reference to what minimum prices should be fixed and the method of fixing them. Only the most friendly cooperation between the delegates has enabled the body to agree on the few points which have been found acceptable.

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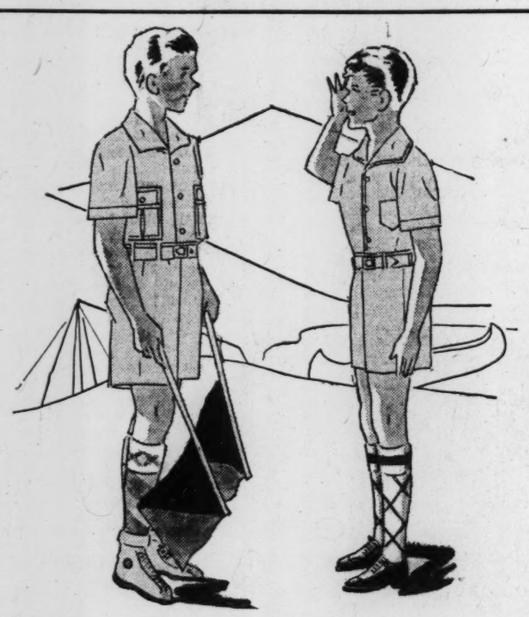

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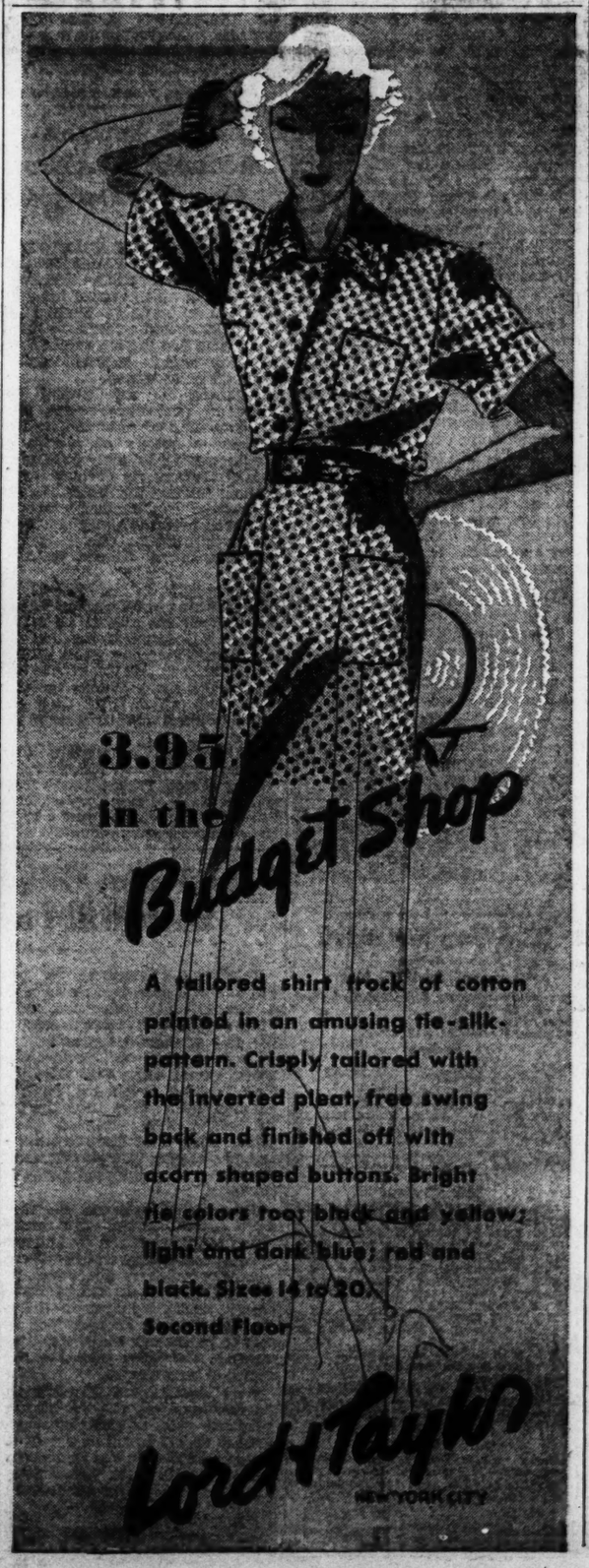
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Argentina Turns to Cotton And Use of Home Textiles As United States Cuts Crops

Question of Costs Expected to Decide Extent of Development—Can Price of British Goods Sent to South America Be Met?

By George Howland Cox

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Argentina is beginning to capitalize an opportunity to increase national cotton production as the United States demands decreased cotton acreage from its growers.

The Government at Buenos Aires and the newspapers throughout the republic are urging both the planting of more cottonseed and a wider use of locally manufactured textiles.

Reports from the capital indicate that the Government is closely watching the efforts of the United States to curb production as Argentine farmers are assured of new cotton markets for the asking.

All this means, in a nutshell, that the Government is following a course gradually adopted by all Latin-American countries to become more and more self-sustaining.

The cotton industry in Argentina is not exactly a new venture and today plantations are reported furnishing nearly enough cotton for the local textile mills. The reason why a sufficient supply is not obtainable is due, in a small measure, to shipments for the Holland, German and British markets. During 1932 some 130,000 bales went overseas.

Argentine cotton is primarily grown in the Gran Chaco territory near the southern area of a section over which Bolivia and Paraguay are at war. In fact, about 96 per cent of the total production is said to come from the region.

With the nation increasing its cotton production and the United States pursuing the opposite course the natural question is, what will be the effect on each country's future cotton sales abroad?

There can be no accurate answer until time has shown whether or not the permanent policy of the Government at Washington is to favor reduced cotton crops. For the present, and for the next few years, at least, Argentina will consume what cotton its grows. A national production of the raw material will be absorbed in the national textile industry.

Question of Costs

There has been some talk of Argentina supplying the cotton markets of the west South American coast. But that seems unlikely so long as the Government insists upon making the republic economically independent.

Argentina's program for increasing cotton acreages and the consumption of locally manufactured textiles may prove to be impractical, in the long run. The question of costs will have to be figured.

Can the country manufacture its own cotton as cheaply as it can buy cotton goods made from cotton grown in Alabama, manufactured in Manchester, Eng., and shipped to South America? There are no particularly accurate data to answer this query. However, it is true that Latin America pays more for home-produced textiles than it pays for buying such articles from England and Japan. But that does not stop the republics from trying out a plan for intensive industrialization.

Used to Certain Qualities

There is another question, too. Could England buy cotton from Argentina and not from the United States, provided Argentina had a surplus amount for sale? The answer appears that much depends upon the grade of cotton. Textile mills are set up to use certain qualities. So here again time will have to supply the answer. Meanwhile, cotton planters in the United States stand to lose large incomes should their production for the world markets be reduced while Argentina's output is increased.

Argentina has gone through several years of severe depression. In the cotton-piece goods trade conditions have been unusually adverse. The purchasing power of the agrarian population, to whom textiles are generally sold on long-time credit terms, has been curtailed by crop failures. There has been an unprecedented depreciation of currency.

And to add to these troubles, Italy and Japan have marketed large stocks of cotton-piece goods among the Argentine people at extremely low prices, while Brazil has consigned increasing quantities of well-bleached and finished white, plain white khaki, prints and blue drills.

Strong Natural Advantages

The economic and financial burdens of the nation have been heavy; yet, there are few countries either in the old or the new world whose economic problems are so straightforward, so free from outside factors and so ready to respond to any improvement in conditions.

Argentina has been called the cheapest producer in the world of a variety of essential foodstuffs, second to none in quality. Nothing can take away the advantages nature has conferred upon the agriculturist.

Whatever steps the republic takes along its cotton venture will be interesting to watch, especially as they influence the position of the United States in the world's cotton markets, and especially as they have a bearing upon trade relations between the two countries. For during 1933 Argentine exports to the United States doubled to include an additional $6,000,000 in linseed, $3,850,000 in cattle hides, $1,878,000 in wool, $689,000 in kid skins, $224,000 in sheep and $701,000 in canned meats.

Auxiliary Summer Captol?

Wide World

The Schooner Black Hawk

Sixty-Eight Footer Which Has Been Chartered by James Roosevelt, Son of the President.

The trim craft now at Miami is to be overhauled and refitted. Although there has been no confirmation as yet, the chartering of the ship lends credence to the report that President Roosevelt will spend the summer at Marblehead in Massachusetts, and that he will spend much time afloat.

B. A. A. Marathon Victor To Get Athens Laurel

From Greece, land of the first Marathon run, to Boston, home of one of America's most famous long-distant races, the B. A. A. Marathon, has come a laurel wreath and a medal for the winner of this year's contest.

Mayor Mansfield received the tokens of friendship yesterday at his city hall office. They were sent by Mr. Spyros Mercouris, Mayor of Athens, Greece, who said the gifts were sent in admiration of the United States. Mayor Mansfield indicated that he may bestow the prizes upon the winners personally on April 19, the day of the race.

President Acts To Regain Hold Over Congress

(Continued from Page 1)

world, nationalization of the white metal, etc.

Because the various proposals in the omnibus bill would aid silverites, farmers, and would please inflationists in general, it has the support of lobbies representing these three different groups. It spells difficulty for the President.

The McLeod bill is just as far-reaching. It provides federal reimbursement for depositors in closed banks. Already it is practically certain that 14 members in the House will be secured on the petition to bring this measure to vote.

The strength of these two movements makes it likely that Mr. Roosevelt must do something for silver and for bank depositors. Further afield, industrial conditions demand immediate attention.

There is the threatened Detroit automobile mechanics' strike. There are the ominous clouds over the soft coal industry. The NRA is at the crossroads. The AAA is wabbling. A firm directing hand is needed in all these problems.

If at any time it has been supposed that Mr. Roosevelt is merely the "instrument" of ulterior forces, his absence disproves it. He will quickly take the tiller on his return. Congress is still awed by his prestige, secretly afraid of him. It is possible that he will reassert his command by a new radio address. At any rate, legislation will move faster on his return.

Millen-Faber Trial Opens Next Monday

Irving and Murton Millen and Abraham Faber, charged with the murder of Patrolman Forbes McLeod in the robbery of the Needham Trust Company will go on trial in the Dedham Superior Court next Monday as scheduled. Yesterday Judge Nelson P. Brown denied all major motions of the defense counsels seeking delay, change of venue, and separate trials.

The court took under advisement pleas for jury-waived trials for each of the defendants. His decision will be given, he said, before Monday. He also postponed action on a plea by Mr. William R. Scharton, counsel for Faber, that Mr. Edmund R. Dewing, Norfolk County prosecutor, be held in contempt of court for not demanding a retraction of a radio announcement implicating Faber in an attempted escape.

The court prepared today to hear arguments on pleas for the release of Mrs. Norma Brighton Millen, Murton's bride, held as an accessory after the fact of robbery in the Needham bank case.

New York Bond Offering

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, April 12—The City Company of New York, Inc., the Chase National Bank and Salomon Bros. & Hutzler are offering at 101 and interest, to yield about 3.15 per cent, $7,650,000 City of New York 4 per cent special revenue bonds, due July 10, 1935.

Harvard Is Serene In Face of Student Strike Against War

Authorities at Harvard University indicated today they were unperturbed by threats of an undergraduate strike scheduled to be held tomorrow by members of the National Students League as a protest against war.

Despite the league's claim that "several professors and instructors are planning to join in the walkout at 11 o'clock tomorrow," Dean Alfred Hanford believes the organization to consist of a mere handful of "extreme pacifists."

"I see no reason why the university should in any way alter the regular curriculum because of the strike," he said. "These men are doubtless paying the regular college tuition charges, and if they wish to absent themselves from class that is their own loss, not the college's."

Student League members in the Harvard chapter believe enough men will leave the classrooms to warrant a general meeting on the steps of Widener Library for speeches and distribution of pacifist propaganda. Details of the strike were posted in all dormitories yesterday on handbills labeled "Strike Against War, Abolish the ROTC, Schools not Battleships, Fight against Imperialistic War."

Department Store Sales Show Gain of 43 P. C.

A gain of 43 per cent in department store sales in the Boston Federal Reserve district in March over the corresponding period of 1933 showed the section as representing close to the average for the nation, which, according to figures released by the Federal Reserve Board yesterday, was 44 per cent.

Although the Atlanta district led the national recovery parade with a gain of 71 per cent in department store sales, other districts dropped below a 10 per cent gain. The Boston district report is based on figures received from 56 stores located in 30 cities.

Women 'Wits'-Enders' Find Trade Brisk In Home Mart Despite Business Droop

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn. — Hartford women whose husbands are in business or professions which have suffered during the last two or three years are supplementing depleted family incomes by an enterprising business venture.

A group of approximately 25 of these women, including prominent clubwomen and members of the Junior League, have organized the Wits' End Exhibitors. Their collective mission is to remove the first "a" from avocation.

At occasional exhibitions at the homes of various members of the group, articles which individual members of the group have designed, suggested, made up themselves, or for which they act as exclusive representatives, are displayed and placed on sale. Between exhibitions, they conduct their business at their own homes.

The founder of the Wit's End Exhibitors is Mrs. Harold A. Dewing, who recently confessed that she has always loved to sell things. She designs book-covers, beach bags and scarfs, monograms which are cut out and appliquéd by another member of the group. The importing of honey from Utah and fruit from Florida are other specialties.

Mrs. Richard Wayne, who has long been interested in horticulture, helps to design terrace furniture and takes orders for a nearby nursery for shrubs and perennials.

Mrs. Albert R. Grinnel, who has for years been noted for her needlepoint, has 18 agents from Boston to Pasadena to dispose of the linens she cross-stitches. Home-made fudge, hand-knitted mufflers, socks, and wash-ties for juveniles are some of the other things which the women are making themselves and offering for sale. No duplication of articles that can be procured in the retail stores is permitted.

Two prominent Junior Leaguers, recent graduates of the School of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, are making interesting contributions to the exhibitions. Mrs. Oakes A. Spalding takes orders for "family trees," artificially executed genealogical records. Mrs. J. H. Bartholomew Jr. designs book-plates for bibliophiles.

The women modestly call their project "piecing out" the family exchequer, but some of the piecing has been done with the whole bolt.

Bituminous Output Up

NEW YORK, April 12 (AP)—The National Coal Association estimates bituminous production in the United States last week at 5,450,000 net tons, compared with 4,755,000 a year ago.

A Good Candy for the Youngsters

and how they enjoy its delicious molasses flavor. It's wholesome — it's nutritious—just the right sort of candy for active children. Buy a package tomorrow—your local candy dealer carries it. Look for the red and yellow package.

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The Most Wholesome Candy for Children

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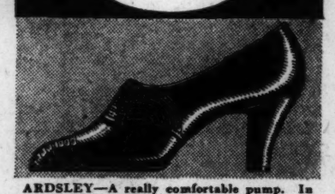
A made-to-measure fit in ready-to-wear shoes. Dozens of styles, sizes 3½ to 11 . . . AAAA to EEE $7.00 to $10.00 (No Extra Charge for Large Sizes)



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Bangor, Me.—Standard Shoe Store, 48 Main St.
Boston, Mass.—Crossett Shoe Store, 80 Boylston St.
Boston, Mass.—Ross Bros., Little Bldg., 80 Boylston St.
Boston, Mass.—Solby-Bayes Co., 51 West St.
Brattleboro, Vt.—Dunham Bros., Inc., 135 Main St.
Bridgeport, Conn.—Burns Walk-Over Shop, 1042 Main St.
Brooklyn, N. Y.—Palter & Fitzgerald, 301 Livingston St.
Buffalo, N. Y.—L. N. Ellsworth, 1332 Jefferson Ave.
Buffalo, N. Y.—Hens & Kelly, Main and Mohawk.
Buffalo, N. Y.—F. J. Luedeman, 518 High St.
Concord, N. H.—Tonkin & Fraser, 63 N. Main St.
Erie, Pa.—M. A. Krug & Son, 1624 Peach St.
Hackensack, N. J.—H. L. Westervelt, 240 Main St.
Harrisburg, Pa.—Moog Bros., 13 S. Third St.
Hartford, Conn.—Battey's Shoe Store, 1023 Main St.
Jamaica, L. I.—Allgaier Bros., 147-15 Jamaica Ave., Sutphin "L" Station.
Jersey City, N. J.—B. Grossman & Co., 342 Central Ave.
Lewiston, Me.—B. Peck Co.
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Newark, N. J.—Wilbur Coon Shoes, Inc., 34 Halsey St.
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Cuba Adopts Rules Seeking to Prevent Political Unrest

HAVANA, April 12 (AP)—Reforms calculated to quiet political turbulence were written into the Constitution today. They were announced by President Mendieta after another long session of his Cabinet. Among the minor constitutional reforms are rules governing the functions of the new council of state. Other reforms include:

Amendments stipulating that military courts only may have jurisdiction in military cases, even when constitutional guarantees are suspended. Permitting confiscation of the property of persons found guilty of misappropriating public funds—"especially during the period from May 20, 1925, to Aug. 12, 1933." This was during the term of the deposed President Machado. At the same busy session the Cabinet decided to appoint two new secretaries without portfolio and to name a Secretary of Commerce.

The Communist problem came to the forefront again during the night after police raided a so-called "Communist district school," the object of which was to teach Red doctrines to school children. Three men, said to be citizens of Soviet Russia, were arrested and held for deportation.

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Aviation Plants In Connecticut Refuse Pay Rise

Labor Leaders Firm in Demand for Increase of 10 Per Cent

With 550 workers out in East Hartford, and a walkout threatened there in the Chance Vought Corporation that will affect 2000 additional workers, the labor dispute in Connecticut's aviation center seems to be marking time.

Labor leaders are still demanding a 10 per cent wage rise. The companies stand firm on their refusal, claiming that wages were raised 30 per cent in the course of the last year. They declare it is their intention to keep their plants running.

In Norwalk there was a minor outbreak of disorder in connection with the picketing of the Norwalk Rubber Company, but strikers were dispersed by the police without injuries or arrests. At the four Hartford plants of the Arrow-Hart & Hegeman Company, where 1300 workers are on strike, little progress toward settlement has been made. The claims of the 300 striking greenhouse workers of the A. N. Pierson Company in Cromwell have been referred to the Boston Regional Labor Board.

Vote for 35-Hour Week

Delegates representing all building crafts in Connecticut, at a meeting in New Haven yesterday, decided upon a 35-hour week for the industry throughout the State, with a minimum pay to vary with local conditions. The American Federation of Labor is advocating a 30-hour week and a 40-hour week has prevailed in Connecticut building trades for some time. The delegates believe that their plan is a compromise.

In Fall River, Mass., where three strikes have resulted in 3200 operatives being idle, efforts are being made to effect a settlement.

Mass Meeting Held

Officials of the United Textile Workers are seeking to adjust the differences through mass meetings of the workers and conferences with plant officials, and by referring the cases to the cotton textile state industrial relations board.

Negotiations for new wage and working agreements between the Eastern Massachusetts Street Railway Company and its union carmen were opened yesterday.

The discussion yesterday was given over to a general handling of conditions as they affect the company, the 1500 carmen employed and the riding public.

Letter to Mansfield Stops Duffy Charge

Mayor Mansfield yesterday counteracted criticism hurled at him from Woburn. Although Mr. Thomas H. Duffy, former Woburn Mayor, announced that he had been discharged without notice as caretaker of the Boston-owned Cummings estate in Woburn and Burlington, the Mayor yesterday produced a letter of resignation received in February from Mr. Duffy.

The letter, dated Feb. 8, acknowledged the receipt of the Mayor's letter discharging him, and stated that inasmuch as the Mayor had not indicated when the discharge would take effect, he had inferred that his services were dispensed with on March 1. Mr. Duffy said he would make preparation to retire from the $1700 position on that date.

Mr. Mansfield confirmed the statement by Mr. Duffy that the Mayor's brother-in-law, Mr. William J. Roe of Medford, had been appointed caretaker. He counteracted the inference that Mr. Roe had not yet been on the job by saying that Mr. William F. Long, Boston Park Commissioner, had gone with him to the estate the day he took over the work.

Telephone Earnings Gain

NEW YORK, April 12 (AP)—February gross operating revenues of American Telephone & Telegraph Company were $7,558,481, compared with $6,408,277 a year ago. Net operating income was $1,531,894, compared with

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FERA's 'Actual Need' Clarified by Carney

The basis of actual need, which will govern the giving of FERA jobs, was further clarified by Mr. Joseph P. Carney today. Workers shall be chosen from families and shall be the real breadwinners of the households. Therefore, wages will be based upon household budgets, allowing a pay envelope sufficiently large to cover the necessities of life.

Those families with no resources shall be considered first. And it was further ruled, thus clearing up a vexing situation, that the ownership of a home which represents only a reasonable rental or has a mortgage shall not be considered a resource.

Breadwinners with dependents; childless couples and single persons shall be considered in that order, with the sharpness of the need always the factor dominating decisions. In answer to the large number of inquiries, Mr. Carney said that needy unemployed in Boston should register at the Federal Reemployment Service, 100 Nashua Street. In all other cities and towns applicants should go to their local administrators.

Music

Symphony "Surprise" Program

For the first time in its history, the Boston Symphony Orchestra last night gave an unannounced program; moreover, the audience which packed Symphony Hall was not supplied with clues to many of the numbers or to the identity of those who performed them, until after the performance. Thus, cleverly enough, was the element of surprise sustained throughout an evening's entertainment donated to the Boston Emergency Campaign.

As the curtains parted for the first number, a caption à la movie was flashed upon a screen suspended from the proscenium arch, and we read, "Papa Haydn and his Symphony Orchestra." Sure enough, there was Papa Haydn in brocade coat, lace wrist ruffles, powdered wig and knee breeches, and there was his orchestra similarly attired. It took no vast amount of guessing to discover "who was which" as the little band tooted and scraped through "Papa's" Symphony No. 45, the "Farewell" at the close of which, you remember, the players one by one silently blow out their candles and depart.

The next number was Gruenberg's Op. 21, "The Daniel Jazz," for a voice and eight instruments. The most surprising thing about this was that it sounded so well, although to Mr. Colin O'More, the "voice" should be accorded praise for a performance which roused great enthusiasm.

And then came the most appealing number of all, with little Susan Godoy as pianoforte soloist in a first performance in Boston of Tcherepnin's free orchestral translation of "Tati, Tati," paraphrases by Borodin, Cui, Liadov, Rimsky-Korsakoff and Liszt on a Child's Theme for piano. It is impossible to convey to the reader the charm of this number or its manner of presentation.

Then followed what at first appeared to be an orthodox attempt at an orchestral number, but having mounted the conductor's podium, Dr. Koussevitzky announced that the orchestra could play as well without him, whereupon he made his way to the double-bass section, asked "permission" to play Mr. Dufresne's instrument, and sans conductor, the orchestra gave a spirited performance of the Overture to "The Marriage of Figaro," with the good Doctor sawing with the best of them.

When the tumult over this had subsided, a doublebass was brought upon the platform. You're wrong. It was Mr. Ludwig Juht, doublebass virtuoso, who played it. The composer of the Concerto "suddenly" decided to sit with the audience and listen. Calling the versatile Mr. Burgin from his seat at the first desk, the composer left the stage and was "invited" to a seat near an opportunely placed flight of steps. Mr. Juht was given tremendous applause, in which Mr. Burgin justly shared. The composer was "singled out" in amusing manner and finally persuaded to come to the stage.

With the hall quiet once more, Dr. Koussevitzky and the orchestra gave "The Beautiful Blue Danube" as an encore, and completed the program with an effective performance of the Overture to "Tannhäuser." The most surprising thing about the whole evening was that we were really surprised. But Dr. Koussevitzky and his men have established a dangerous precedent. An audience which reaps as much joy from a program as did that of last night is likely to clamor for more.

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THE MAN'S STORE—STREET FLOOR

Has a Woodpecker a Legal Right To Peck Insects from Steeple?

Two British Cabinet Ministers Called Upon to Make Ruling, Regardless of Rector's Peace

Drawn by Gertrude Roberts Sullivan for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

A Bug in His Beak—The Law at His Feet

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Barcombe, Sussex, Eng.

WHETHER or not the woodpecker of Barcombe can be allowed to go on pecking the steeple of the village church has been such a lively issue here that the ruling of two Cabinet Ministers, the Home Secretary and the Minister of Agriculture has had to be sought.

The rector loves birds, but he also loves his ancient steeple. The woodpecker, on the other hand—and in his own way—loves the insects that inhabit the oak shingles and is slowly but surely demolishing the steeple. The sound of its persistent pecking finally drove the gentle rector to find official advice in Whitehall.

♦ ♦ ♦

The question was raised whether the trouble did not lie so much with the bird as with the tempting insects, and that in asking permission to rid the place of the woodpecker the rector was not hastening the day when he would lose the wood that the woodpecker pecks. In short, which is causing the more damage, the insects from within or the bird from without?

After due deliberation the Home Secretary has given his decision in favor of the bird which, when it is not clinging with its parrot-like claws to the side of the steeple, is heard chuckling to itself as it flies about the rector's garden.

♦ ♦ ♦

But this is not all. The pecking business is quite definitely spreading, news having arrived of a Padworth woodpecker which, hearing of the successful termination of the Barcombe case, has commenced operations on a church steeple near Reading; while a whole flock of tits, having caught the pecking habit but preferring milk to insects, is busily engaged in piercing the milk bottle tops left each morning on the doorsteps of London's suburbs.

If this sort of thing continues it seems possible that a law for the protection of British steeples and milk bottles may shortly find its way into the statute book.

The Dance

American Ballet by Russian Company

The brand new American Ballet, "Union Pacific," was presented for the second time anywhere at the Opera House last evening by the Ballet Russe de Monte Carlo and was received with the enthusiasm it deserved. The first performance was in Philadelphia a short time ago.

The theme of "Union Pacific" is the completion of the first transcontinental railroad in 1869, when rival gangs worked from the East and from the West, backed by two competitive groups of capitalists, the race ending at Promontory Point in Utah and consummated by the ceremonial driving of a golden spike as a symbol of union.

From this historical episode, the poet, Archibald MacLeish, made the libretto, Leonide Massine designed the choreography, Albert Johnson, a young American scenic designer, planned the décor, Irene Sharaff (who did the costumes for Eva Le Gallienne's "Alice in Wonderland") the costumes, and the Russian composer, Nicholas Nabokoff, in collaboration with the American composer, Edward Powell, wrote the music, based on folk songs of the period.

The result is a riot of fun, color and fancy clothed in highly stylized dance form. David Lichine danced the Surveyor of the Chinese Crew (from the West) and André Eglevsky the Surveyor of the Irish Crew (from the East). Leonide Massine did a show-stopping solo as a Barman of the Big Tent. There were Mexicans, coolies, gamblers and girls all woven in a fascinating counterpoint of movement. Technicians may grumble over the This and That of the professional angle but the total effect on the layman is vastly pleasurable. In spite of an anachronistic saxophone and a jazzed Negro spiritual, the score is witty and adaptable.

The second novelty to Boston offered by the company, was the matinée performance of "The Three-Cornered Hat," de Falla's famous ballet, so often heard symphonically, now brought to visual life. The ballet was written by Martinez Sierra. The old Spanish folk tale is illumined by the striking scenery and costumes of Picasso, the vivid choreography of Massine and the tasteful dancing of Massine as the Miller, Tamara Toumanova as the Miller's Wife and David Lichine as the Corregidor. Toumanova's dark beauty lends itself admirably to the Hispanic makeup, but she is not and should not be considered prima ballerina assoluta of the company.

The rest of the afternoon was devoted to the Russian masterpiece, "Pétrouchka," with this time Tatiana Riabouchinska's airy ease enhancing the Ballerina, and with Massine the Pétrouchka and Lichine the Blackamoor, as before. The barbaric "Polovtsian Dances" from "Prince Igor" closed the program. (Scenery and costumes by Nicholas Roerich, choreography by, or after, Michel Fokine.) It was a Standing Room Only house, and if any fault could be found it was that all three ballets were so vigorous and exciting. One quiet ballet might have afforded better balance.

In the evening the legendary "Swan Lake" came to graceful performance for the opening ballet, with Riabouchinska ethereal and exquisite in Karsavina's part of the Queen of the Swans. André Eglevsky was the Prince and Paul Petroff his Friend. To have changed the rôles about would have been to give the better dancer preference. The dance of four, the Dance of the Little Swans, by Kirsova, Strogova, Larina and Nelidova, was done with the neatness, precision and diamond flash necessary and expected in first-water ballet dancing. It also nearly stopped the show.

The charming "Cotillon" closed the evening program. It is a pity our young visitors are not going to be longer with us to repeat "Union Pacific," "Pétrouchke" and "The Three-Cornered Hat," as well as the older ballets, "Les Sylphides" and "Swan Lake."

The final performance will be given this evening.

M. L.

Air Contract Granted

TEGUCIGALPA, Honduras, April 12 (By U. P.)—Congress adjourned yesterday after approving a contract with the Pan American Airways. Honduras will participate in Olympic Games at San Salvador in December, the Sporting Association League resolved today.

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New Interpretation Of U. S. Laws Gives Powers to President

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Conn., April 12—Constitutional law and theory in the United States today ascribes to the President an indefinite range of "inherent" powers, and places these beyond the reach of congressional curtailment, Prof. Edward S. Corwin of Princeton said here last night in the third of the Storrs Lectures in the Yale Law School.

"From legal history," he said, "emerge two conceptions of law—that of a code of intrinsic justice, not of human creation but discoverable by human reason; and that of a body of ordinances assertive of human will and owing its binding force thereto. The idea of a 'government of laws and not of men' originally predicated the sway of the former kind of law, and a 'legislative power' which was merely a power to declare such law, and hence was indistinguishable in principle from 'judicial power.'

"The essence of the American conception of the separation of powers is its insistence upon the inherent distinction between lawmaking and law interpreting, and its assignment of the latter to the judiciary, a notion which, when brought to bear upon the Constitution, yields judicial review.

"For all that, the idea that legislative power embraces an element of law-declaring power has never been expelled from our inherited legal traditions, while conversely modern analysis of the interpretative function exercised by courts plainly discloses that it involves unavoidably an exercise of choice substantially legislative in character."

Air Mail to New Zealand

NEW PLYMOUTH, N. Z., April 12 (AP)—The Australian airman, C. T. Ulm, landed today from Sydney, Australia, carrying aboard his airplane a consignment of 39,000 letters, the first air mail to be flown from Australia to New Zealand. The distance is about 1200 miles.

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Coal Operators Defy NRA In Alabama, Choosing 'War' Rather Than 'Dictatorship'

Bituminous Problem Arises From Contract With United Mine Workers, Which Didn't Satisfy General Johnson's Recovery Ideas

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 12—Open defiance of Alabama soft coal operators to NRA higher wage and seven-hour day orders again threatened to provoke civil strife today in the most restless industry Brig.-Gen. Hugh S. Johnson's recovery organization has attempted to tame.

The operators threw down the gauntlet last night at the end of the three-day hearings thereby bringing the situation to a head while both General Johnson and President Roosevelt are out of town. It will present the first and most difficult task the NRA chief will have to solve the moment he gets back at his desk.

Simultaneously reports from Detroit indicated renewed difficulties in the path of efforts to avert a new strike outbreak in tool and die plants on which the automotive industry depends for continued production. Both the new automotive labor board headed by Dr. Leo Wolman and General Johnson's labor assistant, Mr. Edward F. McGrady, are on hand working to stave off further labor trouble in the industry. Despite the pessimistic reports headquarters here has confidence in the ability of the mediators to find a solution.

They Had a Contract

The bituminous coal problem results from the fact that the Alabama operators had, prior to April 1, negotiated a contract with the United Mine Workers providing a daily basic wage of $3.40. Under General Johnson's order of March 31 the basic wage for Alabama was raised to $4.60 thereby placing Alabama mines on a wage-parity with other parts of the South.

General Johnson's action was taken after wide variations in wages throughout the industry and inability of operators to reach an agreement brought an appeal to the NRA from a major section of the industry to fix wages by official order. A majority promptly indicated its approval of the order and a willingness to abide by it provided it was made universal throughout the industry. But the Alabama operators, having already secured an agreement with the United Mine Workers for a lower basic wage, are in no mood to submit to the NRA on this point. The danger in the situation is that the refusal of this one section of the industry may upset the new wage scales everywhere.

At the close of the hearings last night, Mr. Fordney Johnston, representing the operators, declared that "As between civil war in the industry and subjection of the industry to three pro-consuls working through a military ringmaster, we prefer civil war."

It's Mutiny

"So far as we are concerned," he continued, "we have definitely and finally determined that we will not conform any further to any one-man determination of policy and dictation in repudiation of the essential basis and covenant of the code."

Mr. John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers, followed Mr. Johnston to the platform with a sharp declaration that the threat was pure "bombast," but that if the operators did come to the point of declaring "war on the United States," his organization would be ready within 15 days "to furnish the President with 20 army divisions of men to help force the Alabama operators to comply with the law of the United States."

The situation provides one of the most clear-cut cases of the growing resistance to government regimentation which has yet appeared on the New Deal's industrial front. Other industries have been seriously disturbed by this dictation by one individual of things so important as wages and hours and there is considerable fear that if the NRA is successful in this instance it will provide a sweeping precedent for an extent of government control which has not yet been contemplated.

In a sense it is likely to become a test case as to whether the Administration will proceed to an increasing degree of control or whether the limit has been reached beyond which it shall not go.

CWA Brings 'Big Hill' To New Orleans Flats

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New Orleans, La.

THIS southern city, noted for its swamps and excessive flatness, has changed its physical habits.

Until recently the only hill the most imaginative native could boast of was the levee which held back the turbulent Mississippi River.

Now, however, New Orleans does have a "hill"—a real honest-to-goodness hill.

The "hill" became a reality through labors of several hundred CWA workers. On a Federal Government project they built, in municipal Audubon Park, a hill rising 25 feet high. It is 115 feet wide and 225 feet long.

Maybe not a real "big" hill, but a mountain to New Orleans!

Who Said What

Excerpts from speeches in the day's news:

Joshua L. Johns, president of the Kiwanis International Club, at a dinner of the New Haven Kiwanis Club:

"Service means sacrifice on the part of every human being. . . . Not the poor . . . nor rich alone, but all working toward a higher plane of being."

* * *

Mayor Sinclair Weeks of Newton, before the Women's Republican Club, Boston:

"There is no magic in keeping out of the red. It consists of . . . management . . . foresight and an attempt to live within your income."

* * *

Gov. Wilbur L. Cross of Connecticut, at Jeffersonian dinner in Hartford:

"It is the welfare of the workers which is uppermost in the mind of the President."

Boston Snapshots

"Visible Rightness"—"Beauty is a visible rightness," said Walter Dorwin Teague, designer of modernistic washing machines, cameras and streamlined trains, speaking at a combined luncheon of the Advertising Club and the Chamber of Commerce. The business men and women crowding the Georgian Room listened intently while this practical artist quoted Santayana, Spinoza and Will Durant in support of his conviction that art, in the best sense, is a very necessary part of any properly balanced existence.

"Beauty and the desire to possess are one and the same thing," he said. "You can always depend upon the appreciation of the public if you give them a chance. You cannot expect a washerwoman to be interested in things out of her experience—such as medieval French architecture—but you may be sure that, given a choice between an ugly kitchen utensil and one of real utility and beauty, she will choose the best instinctively." It was because of this "desire to possess" inspired by beauty that the speaker was convinced that any line of business can be improved by the application of true art.

* * *

"There have been two revolutions," he pointed out. "First the agricultural revolution, when nomadic habits gave way to cultivation of the land, and second the industrial revolution of the last century. During the latter change we have been preoccupied with the question of how to make things. Only recently have we really turned to the more important subject of the things made—of making the best use of the new facilities."

The three qualities always instinctively sought in anything made are beauty, efficiency and economy, he said. Even in savage tribes slovenly work is never found. Ugliness is always wasteful. The best way to do a thing is always the beautiful way. "Any phase of life can be infinitely improved by the application of intelligence," Mr. Teague concluded. "There can never be overproduction of really beautiful things."

Bathing Beauty—Beauty in the bathroom was the object of interested discussion in the halls of the Copley-Plaza the other day while the annual convention of the Massachusetts Association of Master Plumbers was in session. In various rooms of the hotel the latest refinements in bathing were shown.

The greatest interest centered around an affair which looked very much like a miniature swimming pool, in a delicate shade of pink. This elaborate tub was built into a square, curtained nook. Beneath a shiny shower nozzle the bath itself was sunk diagonally in a square block of enameled material. If the tide rose high in it, the water spread over the whole square surface for an additional half dozen inches, covering two depressions intended for comfortable sitting space.

Elsewhere in the building, kitchen sinks blossomed out into dramatic color schemes and all sorts of intriguing new shapes and sizes.

* * *

Friends of China—This society met in Pilgrim Hall Tuesday night for a program including such varied entertainment as pictures of Chinese boxing positions, sword dances and a lecture on proper footwear. The real feature of the evening was the appearance of the Chin Brothers of the Chinese Y. M. C. A. These surprisingly agile youths engaged in various combats. In the most spectacular sword dance, one brother rolled over, leaped in the air and darted back and forth behind a large shield, while the other lunged at him with a Neptune-like trident.

* * *

Producing a table of assorted footwear, Prof. Ernst Hermann drew attention to the fact that the Chinese habit of foot-binding was not much more unnatural than are the Occidental styles in ladies' high-heeled slippers.

Miss Eleanor H. Kitchin told of her five interesting and happy years of work in China. She emphasized her joy in the sense of unlimited time which is apparent everywhere in the Orient.

The program concluded with Chinese dances done according to American conceptions of them, by four American girls.

Forthcoming Lectures On Christian Science

By Members of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship

Canada

Ontario

Port Arthur: Trinity United Church, 8:15 p. m., April 20.

United States

Florida

Jacksonville: Duval County Armory, 8:15 p. m., April 20.

Tampa (Second Church): Tampa Municipal Auditorium, 8 p. m., April 19.

Winter Haven: Women's Civic League, 8 p. m., April 18.

Georgia

Atlanta (First Church): 3:30 p. m., April 15.

New Hampshire

Manchester: Practical Arts High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., April 17.

New York

Geneva: Geneva High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., April 17.

Hempstead: Hempstead High School Auditorium, Greenwich Street, 8:15 p. m., April 17.

Ithaca: Little Theater, 8:15 p. m., April 15.

New York (Second Church): Church Edifice, Central Park West and Sixty-eighth Street, 8 p. m., April 20.

Rochester (First Church): Masonic Temple Auditorium, Main Street East and Prince Street, 3:30 p. m., April 15.

Syracuse (Organization at Syracuse University): First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., April 19.

Watertown: South Junior High School, 1237 Washington Street, 8 p. m., April 16.

Pennsylvania

Lock Haven: Junior High School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., April 16.

Sewickley: High School Auditorium, Harbaugh and Peebles Streets, 3:15 p. m., April 15.

26 Fellowships Granted

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—Twenty-six fellowships in the graduate school of the Chapel Hill unit of the Greater University of North Carolina, each carrying a stipend of $500, have been announced by Dean W. W. Pierson Jr. The recipients were selected from a list comprising several hundred names. Nearly every state in the Union and several foreign countries were represented by the applicants.

Tennessee Corp. Loss

NEW YORK, April 12 (AP)—The Tennessee Corp., producer of copper, fertilizer and sulphuric acid, reports 1933 net loss of 195,964, compared with loss of $759,990 in 1932.

Labor Summons Motor Workers To Make Plans

Sunday Session Reflects Dissatisfaction With Federal Board

By the Associated Press

The national strike picture was dominated today by inharmonious rumblings from the automobile industry, which indicated that the auto-labor truce instituted by the White House was not yet assured of permanency.

Reported dissatisfaction with procedure of the National Automobile Labor Board came to a head today with the announcement of plans for a meeting Sunday of union labor representatives from Ohio and Michigan to discuss working hours and wages.

Wage and hour demands of Detroit tool and die workers constituted another element of uncertainty in Detroit. Last minute efforts were to be made today to avert a threatened walkout of 5000 tool and die workers and consequent danger of a general tieup in the industry. Settlement on a compromise basis was predicted as one likelihood as workers' representatives met with individual shop operators.

Auto-labor troubles in St. Louis, however, showed signs of lessening with reinstatement of employees at Fisher Body and Chevrolet plants. Further concessions from striking Nash employees at Kenosha, Wis., eased the situation there.

Elsewhere, labor-capital differences sputtered desultorily.

Three men were injured and 17 arrested at Philadelphia during a clash between strikers and non-strikers of the SKF Ball Bearing plant.

The Ohio strike picture was marked by efforts to lessen labor tension in three major centers: Sandusky, where 1200 workers threatened a general walkout in sympathy with 150 employees of the Barr Rubber Products Company; Akron, where 800 rubber mold machinists in nine plants have walked out; Tuscarawas County clay pottery district, where 2000 workers have threatened to strike.

As result of coal field strikes, the New York Central announced closing of its shops at Avis, Penna., because of lessened demand for coal cars.

Aviation manufacturers, employing 2000 workers at East Hartford, Conn., were notified that the strike already begun would be extended, unless companies granted 10 per cent wage increases.

Four hundred employees of the Bingham Stamping Company struck at Toledo.

GET YOUR Information Now About the "REAL NEW ENGLAND INNS" Office Open April 10 to 30 Suite 265, COPLEY-PLAZA BOSTON

Byrd Party Works With the Mercury At 61 Below Zero

LITTLE AMERICA, Antarctica, March 31 (Delayed) (AP) (Via Mackay Radio)—How they conquered intense storms and temperatures 61 degrees below zero in "building" a road 180 miles to the south was told today by the main southern party of the second Byrd antarctic expedition.

They spent a month behind three nine-dog teams on the rolling ice barrier, marking a trail with orange flags and putting down food depots so that next spring a trek can be made to Edsel Ford and Queen Maude ranges. During this time the average daily tempertaure was 20 degrees below zero. There were 13 days of blizzards and 18 unfit for sledging. The bitterest cold—61 degrees below zero—came during the homeward dash ending today.

Capt. Alan Inness Taylor, formerly of the Royal Flying Corps and the Royal Canadian Northwest Mounted Police, was in command of the party. Two men, Finn Ronne and Stuart B. Paine, the navigator, traveled the full distance with him. The fourth man, Richard B. Black, wireless operator, was forced out at the advance base because of a mishap.

April Showers Turn Into So'easter Along New England's Coast

Those expected soothing April showers turned into a lashing storm today as southeast gales swept the New England coast and inland to Connecticut, Rhode Island and western Massachusetts.

The Weather Bureau in the Federal Building reports the storm as of "great intensity" and ordered storm warnings hoisted north of Boston to Eastport and south to Delaware Breakwater. The southeast gales will continue throughout the day, the bureau says, shifting to strong northwest tonight and diminishing. Friday is expected to be fair and colder.

Shipping in Boston harbor moved through thick fog and blinding rain with visibility near zero. Although some sailings were delayed, vessels were able to proceed slowly with whistles sounding constant warnings. Virtually all planes were grounded in the storm area. Traffic in downtown Boston was tied up in knots due to driving conditions and poor visibility.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., April 12 (AP)—With rainfall continuing after totaling 2.2 inches here in 13 hours ending at 10 a. m. today the Connecticut River again began to rise under the impulse of turbulent tributaries. Again engineers of power companies took up their watch, pointing out that much snow yet remains farther north.

JACOB'S BUTTER PUFFS

with CREAM CHEESE FRUIT PRESERVES or JUST AS THEY ARE

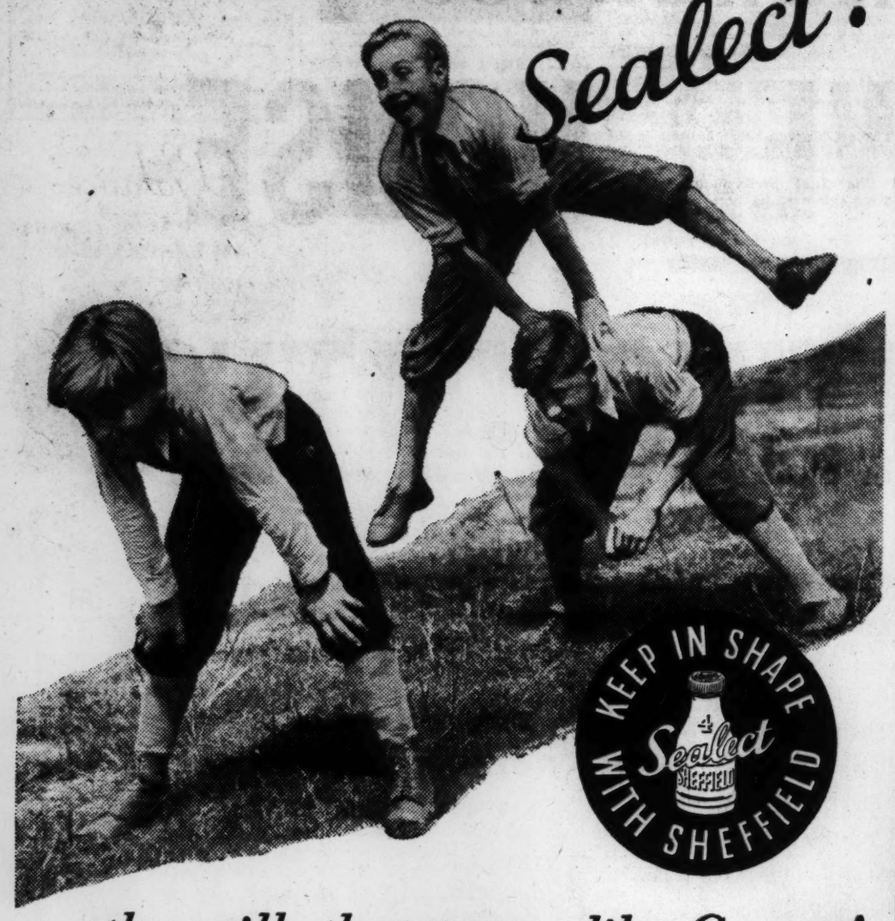
The most versatile of biscuits, these Butter Puffs — equally at home with anything. So excellent a biscuit deserves the protection of the Jacob's AIRTIGHT CARTON, which is also a much cheaper way of buying than in tins. There are 200 other kinds of Jacob's Biscuits — all well worth getting to know.

Agents in U.S.A. & Canada: Maxfield & McLees, 90 West Broadway, New York City. C. Gyde & Sons Ltd., 408-10 St. Francois Xavier St., Montreal.

W. & R. JACOB & CO. LIMITED

Original makers of the celebrated Cream Cracker

Here's what to expect from Sheffield



...the milk that tastes like Cream!

IF WE ever catch a complacent cow on a Sheffield farm, we'll do something about it. Not that we aren't kind-hearted. But we believe in progress. We have always paid our farmers bonuses to keep their herds doing better and better. Which accounts for the fact that Sheffield has *always* been a finer milk. And now we have *further* increased their bonuses!

For some months Sheffield farmers have been working with our staff to make their herds even better . . . to add cows which are *naturally* greater cream producers . . . and to have all Grade-A producing cows tuberculin-tested. As a result, we now offer the better, richer Sheffield SEALECT—*the milk that tastes like cream!* It surpasses Grade-A specifications. It costs *us* more, but not *you*—really!

Expect even a *finer* flavor from this milk. Greater richness. More energy. And more vitamins. For the cream-content is higher! In every smooth, rich quart of it there's a generous cupful of rich cream!

Now you can give your men-at-work and your children-at-play the most fortifying food they've ever had — the better, richer Sheffield SEALECT. And you can give yourself Nature's own beauty-aid!

Constant inspection, pasteurization, and strict laboratory-control see to the purity of this milk . . . Grade-A pasteurized milk, from herds tuberculin-tested under the rules and regulations of the Federal-State accredited herd plan. 93 years of Sheffield experience see to its prompt delivery. Call today, start tomorrow—*with the milk that tastes like cream!*

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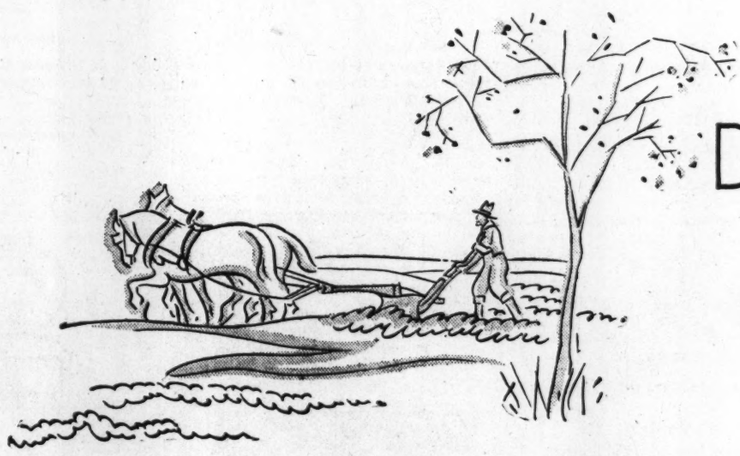

with DAFFODILS AND ROBINS

IN colonial days, spring meant a lot more than daffodils and robins. It meant ploughing, planting, and hard work. For nearly every family raised its own food.

Today very few people do their own planting and ploughing. Most of them rely on others to raise their food, and upon others to bring it to them. The price of food consists of what the grower receives plus the expenses and profits of the people who bring the food from producer to customer. If several profits are taken on food before it reaches the consumer, then the price of food is high.

A&P buys the best food, and often pays higher than the market price to obtain the very best. It can sell this food to you at a very low price because it buys its supplies direct from the growers and sells it to you at one small profit.

The Great ATLANTIC & PACIFIC Tea Co.

British New Deal Brings Better Days

New State of Leisure Being Established in the Empire

By Walter Elliot
British Minister of Agriculture
Excerpts from an address recently radiocast from London

There is a revolution at work in our world. There is a revolution and we are in it. What is more, there is a revolution and we are doing it. Our job in Britain is to do the revolution and do it better than anyone else. I take my first stand upon the necessity of believing in the decency and kindliness of the others who are in the turmoil along with me, whether they are working for me or against.

You ask me how the New State will look. I say it will be a State in which the people as a whole will have a great deal more spare time on their hands than they have today. I hope those whose time is all spare time at present, the unemployed, will have less. But the machine State, the scientific State, will continue to produce unemployed.

I would say that the stresses and strains of the new era are so terrific that an attempt to solve our problems within smaller areas of the world is more likely to succeed than within larger.

And when you say, for instance, that "a planned capitalism as a cure for the world crisis is so essentially contradictory that it will prove impossible as a lasting solution," I should wholly agree with you if you are referring to the smash-and-grab capitalism of the nineteenth century. But the State before us, the Britain before us, is not the capitalist England or Scotland of the nineteenth century, any more than it is the feudal England or Scotland of the thirteenth.

Peace for Justice

Now before we can make much progress with the New State we have to resolve the clash between liberty and security at home, just as we have to resolve the clash between peace and justice abroad. I think everyone would agree that liberty and security are not similar, they are dissimilar, contrasting and even conflicting ideals.

The average man here, producing the average crop, could not compete, and cannot compete, and will never be able to compete, with the selected men in the whole world-area producing the selected crop in the selected spot and putting it on the market here at the selected moment.

In the six years between 1926 and 1932 over 100,000 workers left the land. It is no use to say they left the land because of the system of land tenure, and that they would have remained if they had been put on smallholdings. Neither the smallholder nor anyone else in this country can compete with the selected man marketing the selected product at the selected moment from out of the whole world. He

© Keystone

Walter Elliot

cannot, if he is to sell enough of what he produces to purchase in turn the ordinary amenities of life. He could no doubt subsist and even ignore competition if he became entirely self-supporting—spun wool from his own sheep, tanned his own sandals from his own ox, and did without slates on his roof or glass in his windows. But such a scheme of life is neither possible nor desirable and it is odd to find the process advocated by liberal thinkers and others who condemn the process most when applied to larger units such as nations.

Not Yet Ideal

The nation as a whole has now accepted, not unwillingly, a limitation upon its power to buy everything everywhere in the cheapest market, in return for a certain security that a reasonable number of the citizens will be able to remain on the land and there produce food, which the nation instinctively felt was a sound thing in itself, and furthermore was a means of avoiding the already intense unemployment in the towns to which these emigrants from the countrysides would only have added.

Now I am not pretending that this is an ideal economic program. It involves control of imports from abroad, and organization by the agriculturists at home, and organization, as has been said, means a surrender of a certain amount of one's liberty. How great that has been I do not require to tell my fellow agriculturists who know how difficult the tasks set before them by the Milk Boards and the Pigs and Bacon Boards have been in recent months. I only say to the rest of the citizens that it has represented an almost unprecedented experiment in voluntary discipline.

It is the affront to the people concerned, to the unemployed, that is the serious thing. The psychological affront is in telling 437,000 of our people for over a year that there is nothing on earth that the nation wishes them to do.

In government, straight government, no doubt it would be an advantage if all the world were run from one center with one great set of files, with indexes and typewriters and telegraphs and dictaphones all clicketing away and settling every five years how all the world was to be ordered for five years to come. But we have waited too long for that dream to be born. Indeed, it will never be born, never in our time, for thousands of years to come.

Two Kinds of Men

It is a question of psychology and not of economics. This clear-cut division between consumers and producers is all wrong. There are not two races of men: one endowed with nothing but a set of jaws to consume, and the other with nothing but a pair of hands to produce. They are the same persons, now appearing in one aspect, now in another. There is the further argument that the consumer's is the essential aspect, since the object of all production is consumption. It is not entirely true when we are getting within sight of the Leisure State to say that the object of all production is consumption, unless you use the word consumption in a very diluted sense.

Agriculture is the first industry which has grasped the necessity of economic self-discipline, economic self-government, if this change is to be secured.

We are tackling the questions of today with no violent change of policy such as it would seem has been necessary in the United States. We have tackled them with no violent revolution, such as apparently was found necessary in Germany or in Russia. Yet I think we have got as far along the road as any of those three.

The heart of the nation is still high; its courage and resource are unabated. What we did yesterday we can do again; and tomorrow is also a day.

Regulation of Recovery Going Strongest in West Canada

OTTAWA, April 12 (AP)—The cry, "Regulation for recovery!" rings from west to east in the legislative halls of Canada.

Never before in any one year has the country beheld so many efforts by lawmakers to put industry, finance and business generally under Government supervision

Some observers have drawn a comparison between the action of dominion and provincial governments and measures in the United States. While the NRA is the spearhead in the United States, however, Canadian lawmakers have tended more to handle the problems of recovery through the provincial legislatures.

The current toward regulation is strongest in the West. It is not so powerful in the more conservative East. There is an eddy at Ottawa, where the Dominion's proposed Natural Products Marketing Act probably will turn out to be a potent influence on the sweep and direction of the tide.

Control of Products

The Natural Products Marketing Act is before the Federal Parliament. It would establish a Federal Marketing Board to control import, export and marketing of natural products, mineral products excluded.

The board would work with provincial boards. The marketing of a product would be regulated on petition from a representative number of producers or the board might order regulation.

Provision is made for compensation from public foods for individuals suffering loss through regulation.

A committee under the chairmanship of Mr. H. H. Stevens, Minister of Trade and Commerce, is investigating the subject of mass buying and price spreads. The Natural Products Marketing Act would govern primarily the wholesale movement of farm, sea and forest products. It is possible that the Stevens committee may make recommendations affecting wholesale movement and retail distribution of manufactured goods as well.

The Banking Committee of the House of Commons is investigating banking methods. Borrowers and bankers alike are being called, to speak for or against inflation or the gold standard.

All Have Plans

Prime Minister R. B. Bennett has announced plans for an easing of financial conditions for farmers. The provinces generally already have mortgage moritoria in effect.

In British Columbia, Premier T. D. Pattullo introduced and saw enacted his Special Powers Act, under which the Government has power to control industry, finance and business. This Province now has an Economic Council to advise and a Board of Industrial Relations to see that minimum wage laws are observed.

Among the prairie provinces, Alberta's Legislature has before an act to empower a director to regulate trade and industry, maintaining fair competition and prices. Saskatchewan passed the Provincial Marketing Act. The act is up for third reading in Alberta. It will be considered by Manitoba in June.

Only this week, Premier L. A. Taschereau of Quebec announced his province would coöperate with the Dominion in marketing control. Ontario already has a marketing board. Leading furniture manufacturers, most of whom are established in these two provinces, moved to set up a code for their industry. Its provisions have yet to be adopted by the Furniture Manufacturers' Association.

The Labor Committee of the Ontario Legislature has recommended that the Administration study the National Recovery Act in the United States and work out a code to govern building and construction. Both Ontario and Quebec will investigate conditions in northern logging camps.

Legislation to coöperate with the Dominion Government in its marketing regulations has been adopted by the Maritime Provinces, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island. Similar legislation is being prepared this week in Nova Scotia.

Up and Down Beacon Hill

Also "Sine Qua Non"

Massachusetts, the State of Beans and Brains, always was different from the other 12 colonies. Now she is different from the 47 sister states.

It's never been hard to prove that this old Bay State is "sui generis,"—whatever that may mean.

"Massachusetts! There she stands!" Alone, mighty often from colonial days, down till today, and she's still at it!

* * *

A splendid isolation, it's often been, at that.

Here's our Governor, Joseph B. Ely, standing up in New York and actually daring to lay hands upon the anagrams and alphabetical reconstruction set-ups of the Roosevelt Administration.

All but violent hands, too! This Joe Ely of Massachusetts would actually pitch the NRA out of the window into Beacon Street, State Street—mayhap Wall or Broad Street, for that matter.

How many other alphabetical combinations of the "Brain Trust" which Dr. Wirt shudders to mention even in bated breath, Joseph, whose coats are of one color at a time, would pitch overboard as economic Jonahs, "I trow not" or "Ich nich ken," as you like it.

There wouldn't be many of the 26 letters in the cutout puzzles left aboard, you may be certain.

* * *

It's Almost Too Much

More of "Massachusetts! There she stands!"

Frederick W. Mansfield's name is being written all over the United States this morning in flaming letters, not in gold, because he's actually refused to draw a mighty big chunk of his salary of $20,000.

Did you ever hear the like? Just think of it!

The Boston Mayor's official salary was $20,000. Owing to the clouds and mists of the so-called depression Mr. Mansfield never drew except at the rate of $17,000. Now, he is going to refuse to take anything but $12,750!

But that's not all this daring Mayor is doing. He's asking the bigger salaried payees at City Hall and in city service who get over $4200 a year to disgorge down to that amount.

* * *

What Say the Elders?

What will the Laird of Boston, one James M. Curley, say to that? What will that other Peer of the Realm, Malcolm E. Nichols, remark in conclusion? I can guess, but I'll not say it here.

Then, there's a chance for "Bigger, Better, Busier" John F. Fitzgerald, one-time long-ago Political King of Boston, to translate his reactions to this upheard of (in his time) proceeding on the part of an up-to-the-minute, 1934 Boston Mayor.

* * *

Grief for the "Payroll Patriots," as they were called in one campaign some decade and a half ago. But it'll be mostly stifled anguish. Policy will dictate that.

* * *

Anachronism! "The cursed times are out of joint!" The calendar's upside down in this unique Massachusetts!

Just think of it! Sixty-eight years after the Civil War had settled the equal rights problem, here comes the Massachusetts Legislature passing, and the Governor signing, a law which guarantees equality in public amusement places, transportation facilities, stores, eating places and the like to all persons without respect to race.

Shades of William Lloyd Garrison, Wendell Phillips, William Ellery Channing, Charles Sumner! Sixty-eight years after all men were nationally declared "free and equal" the old Bay State has solemnly reaffirmed "the Rights of Man."

* * *

Oh, Boy! Isn't it good to be around here these days!

I'm getting the thrill of my young life.

Rush Jones

Old Hall at Salem Made Serviceable By CWA Workers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SALEM, Mass., April 12—Salem's famous old town hall, dedicated by President James Monroe a few months after his inauguration in 1817, has long stood practically deserted except for a few market stalls on its street floor. Today, though, it occupies a new place in the civic and social life of the city through its restoration by CWA workers.

Some years ago one group of citizens petitioned that the old brick structure be razed to make space available for automobile parking in the center of the city, but the plan was abandoned and nothing developed until city officials were called upon to present projects for CWA workers.

After several weeks of remodeling, offices have been fitted out on the first floor for city departments which have long been obliged to work in cramped space at City Hall.

The old hall on the upper floor has been modernized and beautified, and today it offers a new point of interest to the thousands of tourists who visit Salem during the summer months. The exterior also has been cleaned and rejuvenated so that the structure now stands a distinct credit to the surrounding landscape in old Derby Square.

Mendota Reaches Boston To Prepare for Ice Patrol

The United States Coast Guard Cutter Mendota arrived at the Charlestown Navy Yard from Norfolk yesterday to take on supplies and equipment before leaving today on international ice patrol duty in the northern ship lanes.

The Mendota with the Pontchartrain, which will be recalled from New York as soon as icebergs are reported by the General Greene, now on observation duty off the Grand Banks, will maintain constant vigil in the ship lanes, checking movements of bergs and reporting their positions to vessels in danger zones. The danger season when bergs are most apt to be in the vicinity of the northern ship lanes is approaching and all vessels are warned to use extra precaution in proceeding through the area.

Attleboro's 'South' Plans Secession To Run a Township Its Own Way

A secession movement is on foot. About 90 per cent of the residents of the South End of the city of Attleboro want to establish a new township in the Commonwealth.

So far there has been no Fort Sumpter but citizens in the revolting area let it be known through their representative, Mr. J. Paul Keefe of Boston, that they don't like the way the city is administered.

The citizens desirous of seceding are taking the legal route to settle their difficulties and are embodying their request for a new township in a bill, argued today before the committee on towns.

But a note of revolt entered when Mr. David Lyon, a proponent, said no matter what the Legislature decides to do on the matter, South Attleboro will continue to act socially and economically as a separate community.

The movement was argued mainly on the basis of its geographical feasibility, admitted even by the opponents. It was revealed at the hearing that the section desiring to secede comprises 19 per cent of the value of the whole city, 22 per cent of the area of the city and 17 per cent of the population.

Boston 'Y. W.' Offers Folk Dance Revue

International appreciation of national folk dances and songs is one of the aims of the Industrial Department of the Young Women's Christian Association of Boston. Their revue, to be given this evening in the Lee Auditorium, is largely the product of the girls themselves who have written their own lines.

About 90 will take part in the Syrian, German, Irish, Sweden, Italian, Canadian and other national dances and songs. The proceeds are to be used to finance the trip to Philadelphia in May of Miss Edith Washington elected to represent the Industrial Group at the national Y. W. C. A. convention. If enough additional money is received, a second delegate will be chosen also.

Pittsburgh Attacks Slums

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSBURGH, April 12—Wrecking crews have begun work on the demolition of 100 slum dwellings in Pittsburgh's long-heralded housing program. Of the hundred houses marked for destruction, not one contains a bathtub, according to Mr. Lee Sellars, of the bureau of sanitation, and 80 per cent of them have only yard water hydrants.

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The Home Forum

A Friend in tne Wilderness

REALLY a little ridiculous, to take a book when going on a picnic. The ingredients for pea soup, the oat-cake, seem much more suited to the venture. Certainly it will not do to omit packing a basket with some such things, nor to forget to stow it in the canoe. But a book is a superfluity, even when one is alone. This late in the season (I reflected) it will be too cold to sit down and lose yourself in any world but the rather grim one round-about —this world of black water, black pines, and staring green moss that pours down the rocky hills like too much frosting on some enormous birthday-cake.

But perhaps it was a little ridiculous to be going on a picnic at all. A woods log-cabin with its red-blanketed bed, its shelves stocked with tins each glad with pictured red tomato, green beans, or golden corn-ear, its fat air-tight stove radiating warmth, was not the place to leave without some reason. And the very spot for reading too, of course, if reading was to be done. But it is sometimes a little ridiculous to be too reasonable: with this fresh-minted proverb to end the discussion, I pushed off, book, basket and all.

Paddling toward the island over water crisply rippled, I remembered other books which had come back from other picnics not unscathed, though usually unread. Herrick's "Noble Numbers" for example—woefully bloated since one hot day it lay too near a swimming frolic in a beached canoe. Thoreau's "Week on the Concord and Merrimac Rivers" was embossed with white speckles—bacon-fat. But there is comforting truth in what Lamb wrote about such blemishes: "A book reads the better which is our own, and has been so long known to us that we know the topography of its blots and dogs'-ears, and can trace the dirt in it to having read it at tea with buttered muffins." Still, I hoped these "170 Chinese Poems" would bring back no too memorable scars to remind me of having read them at lunch with cream-of-pea soup. Probably I shouldn't read at all. The sun was warm enough, but this tart breeze was significant of the cave in which Winter with difficulty was keeping leashed his biggest bow-wow winds.

* * *

Nor did I read at lunch, nor by the camp-fire afterwards. The soup done, there was the pan to be washed: up I jumped to wash it, and, practicality having got the upper hand, I proceeded to the business of making the lunch-place look as if that most destructive of animals, man, had never visited it. "Ridiculous to have brought a book," I grumbled, tramping off into the forest and losing myself in the wonder of that unspoiled natural world. "These chickadees murmuring in the balsams," I told myself, "are worth ten books, so friendly, cheerful, and small; dear me, they are really not much bigger than caramels. Or this mountain-ash with its berry-masses as fiery as pin-wheels against the black depths of the spruces is worth a small library." And as for the covey of ruffed-grouse which a moment later stole from the path into the dogwood thickets, spreading their tails, inflating their ruffs, and turning to watch what the intruder with a book in his pocket might do, I compared them with the Library of Congress to the disadvantage of the latter. Literature? Printed matter! pah!

After an hour's woods-wandering, I came cut on a rocky height which dropped away baldly in a series of bulges and juttings to the black water of the lake. Crook-boughed pines clung in fissures, drooping their conical needle-tassels overhead. Lichens, like great seals affixed to the rock's flank, shone a pale green; their color was repeated on the pine-twigs in festoons of old-man's-beard. "All very Chinese," I thought, which reminded me of the poems in my pocket. And a log conveniently rolled against a tree, in the sun and out of the wind, would make a quite comfortable seat, as I had grudgingly to admit. There was no good excuse now for not reading: "But you won't enjoy it; you'll be up and off in a minute," I warned myself.

"H-m! Poems by Po Chu-i," I said indifferently, turning the pages and trying to remember something about him. A statesman, a governor of provinces in— But I could not remember which century. About Charlemagne's time, probably. And, idly reading a little, I suddenly saw him rather plainly, as if through a telescope which had just been screwed into focus. He was waiting at dawn, in a foot of snow, for the gong which would summon him to an early levee in the palace. The emperor was to be congratulated on some account or other: I took it the congratulations were obligatory. The winter wind "almost blew off" his ears. His coat felt "chilly like water." Icicles were forming in his beard—but, though this was no doubt uncomfortable, it may have been a satisfaction to him, a young man still new in the career of officialdom, already to have a beard grown to icicle-bearing proportions. However, his chief emotions were those of discomfort and apprehension. The Five Gates, the Triple Hall, loomed frigid and forbidding. Not unnaturally, he thought of those so lucky as to have no such official appointment, of a friend:

"In warm bed-socks dozing beneath the rugs
And not getting up till the sun has mounted the sky."

Bed-socks! well! I turned the page. Here he was again, and now so near that there was no need of any telescopic sympathy to bring him back out of that distant age. He was working after-hours in the palace, writing receipts. Pausing in that tedious employment, he became sharply aware of the night outside the window, of the pines and bamboos buried in stillness:

"The moon rose and a calm wind came:
Suddenly it was like an evening in the hills."

Simple and delicious! And the dream of the hills was so persuasively real that, when he roused himself from it, the dripping of the palace water-clock still seemed the voice of the hill-stream by which he had wandered in vacation days.

* * *

A very likable fellow, I decided. Striving to make his way in the official world, he yet kept his mind sensitive to the simple joys of living. And those bed-socks, as if magic, had whisked him to me down the long dim corridors of the past, and through the wall which separates race from race.

Or here (and I read on) was our young man, grown to the dignity of prefect. But he seemed not to have grown pompous in consequence: I caught him off on a private spree. "Often," he wrote,

"when I have finished a new poem
Alone I climb the road to the Eastern Rock,
I pull down with my hands a green cassia branch—
My mad singing startles the valleys and hills."

The reason, he explained, for making the excursion alone, was that he was afraid of being laughed at. What! laugh at the prefect of a province? Who would dare? He didn't seem to be aware that he was an important man. The birds, however, caused him no embarrassment, peeping at him inquisitively from among the leaves, nor the monkeys which, hanging by their tails, watched him solemnly.

And here was a poem on planting flowering-trees; and another on pruning the boughs that interlaced before his window, hiding the view of the mountains: it was not, he said apologetically, that he did not love the green-leaved branches, but that he loved the mountains too. Or here he was in an old hat, given him in less prosperous days by a favorite friend: he was playing with his niece six years old, "Miss Tortoise," and his three-year-old daughter, little "Summer Dress." I was glad they were not named Mary Lou and Sally Jane, respectively. And presently I came to poems on cooking. One on bamboo-shoots was fit to make the most jaded palate moisten; he put them (so cheap that he could buy "recklessly") in an earthen pot and heated them with rice until he rapturously saw:

"The purple nodules broken,—like an old brocade;
The white skin opened,—like new pearls."

Or here was our governor of provinces, again in the kitchen: he had arisen much later than he had intended and, boiling fragrant tea in snow melted for the purpose, broke into a happy laugh to think what a lazy day it was, and how big a breakfast he was going to eat in the middle of the afternoon.

And here he was again, dreaming of his lost friend Yuan Chen, and aching with sadness when some passer-by sang a snatch of a song his friend had written. He climbed a terrace to see the view for which it was famous, long contemplated the city below; then, returning, felt like:

"A single grain of rice falling—into the Great Barn."

He still loved his simple ease; I saw him in:

"Lined coat, warm cap, and easy felt slippers
In the little tower, at the low window,"

listening to his grandchildren who read to him, and telling them, on a bitter-cold night when they grieved for the poor folk who must suffer in such weather,

"I wish I had a big rug ten thousand feet long
Which at one time would cover up every inch of the city."

Perhaps the recollection of waiting in the snow for the imperial levee, while icicles formed in his young beard, prompted him to this tender and charming fancy.

I, too, found myself wishing for a big rug, sitting on a log no longer in the sun. The late-season shadows had turned and lengthened, the low-swinging sun had gone behind the groves. And I had been in China all the while. Sixty poems! But the scene about me was Chinese enough, too, with its crooked pines, its rocks bending to the black water, its rich-patterned lichen seals. Po Chu-i, however, my new-found Chinese friend, had vanished.

Paddling back to the cabin, the book in my pocket after all unblemished by the excursion, I thought long again of the friend I had found in the wilderness, and not of him as a poet nor as governor nor as a coeval of the (comparatively how barbarous!) Charlemagne, but as a living man. Indeed, I saw him then, as I see him now, quite clearly among those crooked pines, sitting quietly with his hands hid in his sleeves. He looks out over the wilderness with face of mingled joy and sadness. But it is a deep tenderness that has carved the most beautiful wrinkles in the old man's face.

Ridiculous, when going on a picnic, to take a book!

GLANVILLE SMITH.

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Normandy As A Whole

The scenery of that part of the Seine which lies in Normandy is some of the most beautiful of the old-time Duchy. Charming as is that in the great and widely curving bends and loops of the historic river it may, perhaps, be justly urged that it is not so distinctly Norman as that of other parts. . . .

Normandy as a whole gives one the impression of flatness. There are hilly regions, of course; but often the most considerable of hills is so gradually approached by a long and comparatively easy gradient that one hardly recognizes it as a hill at all. Grazing land, cornfields, and here and there wide expanses of gamboge-yellow mustard, broken up with small clumps of trees, make up much of the scenery. But the villages to which one comes are often picturesque, with mud wall cottages, with thatched roofs, and others sometimes half-timbered, creeper-clad, and with roses climbing over them. The village church is often in size and architectural interest and importance altogether out of keeping with the present-day demands of the population. . . .

Westward, when one leaves the beautiful Seine valley behind one, the scenery becomes less picturesque, and one begins to realize that it is not so much the scenery of Normandy that is intriguing as the atmosphere and the sense one has of history, and the lurking presence of bygone things.

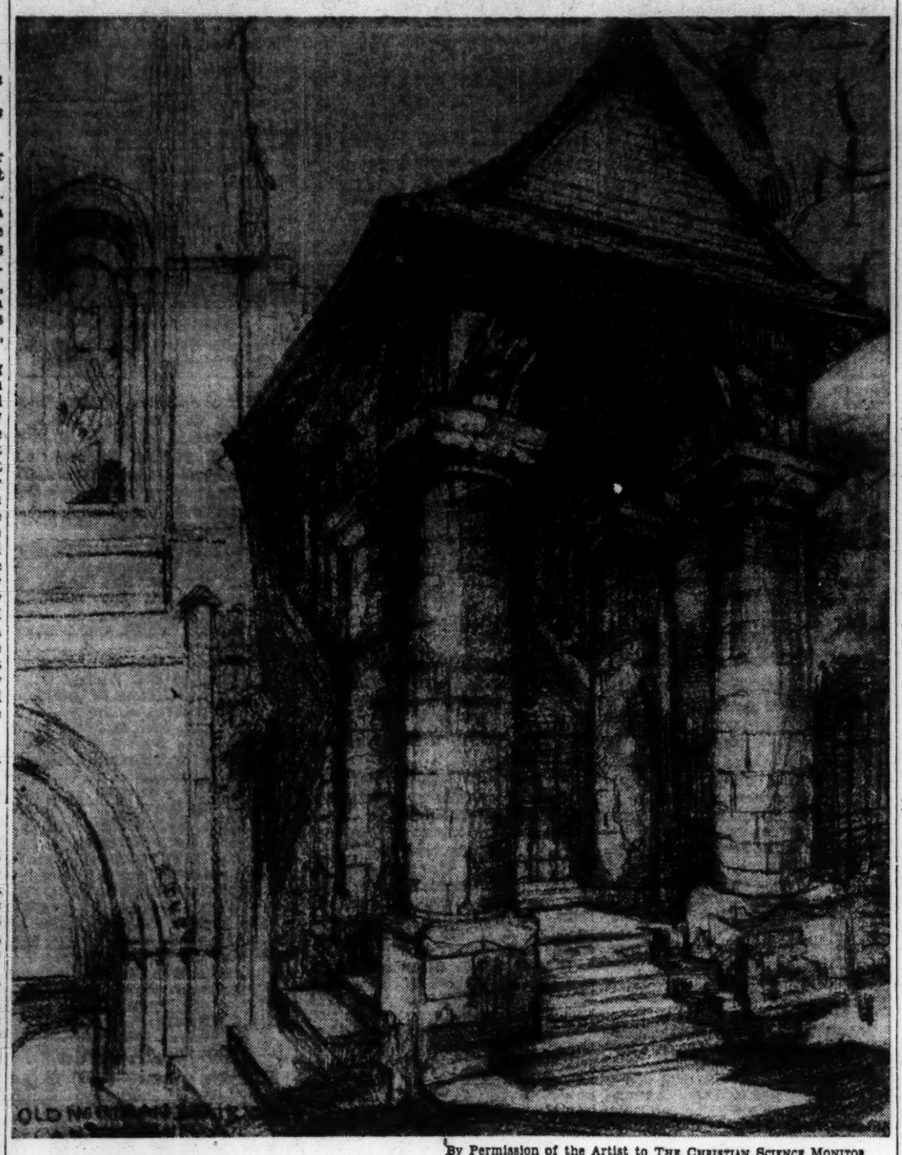
Suddenly one stumbles upon some little or great town that transports one into the Middle Ages by its surviving architecture, its quietude, and its impression of great age. Often it is a gem set, as it were, in a vast surround of uninteresting and even dull country. Such, for example, is Caen, the city of the Conqueror. From it radiate long straight roads leading one in every direction, but from their length, straightness, and the flat and uninteresting country through which they run they do not at first lure one on.

But, if one knows one's Normandy well, one remembers there is always the possibility of some quaint town or historic spot along them; or at least at the end of the somewhat monotonous day's journey. And, in addition, there is that something which the openness of the landscape and the freshness of the air brings in indefinable impressions. There are the wide cornfields, often in summer red with poppies, and yellowing off to the tint of brown that tells of harvest; and the blue-green of Normandy meadows, in which tethered cows graze. And the deep crimson fields of clover; with here and there others, stretching away to the horizon, newly ploughed and unplanted, in which one catches glimpses, as one passes along the high road, of groups of bent figures, familiarized to us by Millet's "Angelus" and other similar pictures. Men and women labouring for the harvest, which has yet to be sown or planted.—CLIVE HOLLAND, in "Things Seen in Normandy and Brittany" (London: Seeley Service, New York: Dutton.)

Seamstress

The silver needles of the rain
Flashing out and in again,
Overcast an endless seam
Of graying clouds and
Cloth of dream.

JEAN CROSBY HANSEN.



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Norman Stairway, Canterbury, England: From a Drawing by Mrs. Klitgaard May

THOSE familiar with the historic old town of Canterbury will recognize the Norman stairway which once formed a part of the Priory of Christchurch and which stands today within the precincts of the great cathedral. At the present time this fine specimen of Norman architecture is incorporated with the buildings of the King's School, which now cover the site of the old Mint Yard or Almonry of the Priory. The Court Gate was once the main entrance, and its architecture evidences the period of erection to be identical with that of the stairway. Its builder was Archbishop Lanfranc, who was responsible for the rebuilding of the cathedral, finding it, as he did, little more than a fragment, reduced by fire and ruin. Lanfranc, was a great builder and a generous one. A biographer, contemporary with him, tells us that he "built two hospitals for strangers and the poor, without the city walls, one on the north and one on the west, with all necessary buildings; and to these he allotted such yearly payments out of his own estate as seemed good to him." He built himself also a palace at Canterbury, and he greatly added to and beautified the Priory of Christchurch; so that we may attribute to him this beautiful Norman stairway, with its round pillars and arches decorated with "dog-tooth" and "nail-head" ornament rich in all the best characteristics of Norman architecture.

It is interesting to know that it formed a part of the Norman Aula Nova—the building in which it is supposed that the monks entertained the poorer pilgrims and less important travelers who came to the Priory seeking shelter and hospitality. And supposing that, in olden time, we had entered through the Court Gate, we should have found ourselves in the Green Court, or Curia; a wide space dividing the monks' dwellings and public rooms which lay on the south side, near the cathedral, from the domestic offices and the dwellings of the secular servants, which lay along the north side. On our left we should have found the Aula Nova, and the stairway, which is now all that remains. Today in place of the old building is a modern hall, and where once the monks conversed sedately now the lively badinage and gay laughter of the scholars of the King's School enliven the ancient precincts of the Priory.

Doughty and brave were the Normans, whether warrior or prelate. They added to courage a finer, gentler side to their character in the religious fervor which sent them crusading to free the holy sepulcher; and again in their love of the beautiful and gracious, of which they have left enduring witness in the stately churches standing today, memorials to their reverence, and of their devotion to the Christian faith.

Night, and I Travelling

Night, and I travelling.
An open door by the wayside,
Throwing out a shaft of warm yellow light.
A whiff of peat-smoke;
A gleam of delf on the dresser within;
A woman's voice crooning, as if to a child.
I pass on into the darkness.

—SEOSAMH MACCATHMHAOIL, in "The Mountainy Singer." (Boston: The Four Seas Company.)

"Jesus, Videnskapsmannen"

Oversettelse av den engelske artikkel i Kristen Videnskap som finnes på denne side

MANGE forskjellige navn, titler og hverv er blitt tillagt Jesus for derved å betegne hans guddommelige natur. På side 313 i *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* av Mary Baker Eddy finner vi i margen overskriften: "Jesus, Videnskapsmannen". Denne titel angir hovedtanken i et oplysende avsnitt som begynner med ordene: "Jesus fra Nasaret var det mest videnskapelige menneske som nogensinne har vandret på jorden. Han trengte gjennem tingenes materielle overflate og fant den åndelige årsak." I samme avsnitt fremholdes det derefter at Jesus når han lærte avpasset sine ord efter "umodne begreper om åndelig makt"; for selv de som han hadde knyttet til sig, hadde bare tilegnet sig en begrenset grad av åndelighet. Men han beviste at Gud og Hans gjenspeiling er uadskillelige, og demonstrerte at det er det ene Sinn som styrer. Således åpenbarte han den guddommelige metafysikks og universets grunnleggende Prinsipp.

Profeten Esaias, som forstod hvilke egenskaper den lovede Messias—den sanne "Videnskapsmann", som Mrs. Eddy anvender dette ord—måtte besidde, sa: "Og Herrens And skal hvile over ham, visdoms og forstands And, råds og styrkes And, den And som gir kunnskap om Herren og frykt for ham. . . . Og han skal ikke dømme efter det hans øine ser, og ikke skifte rett efter det hans ører hører. . . . Rettferdighet skal være beltet om hans lender, og trofasthet beltet om hans hofter." Det antydes her at den ventede Messias vilde ha en høiere forståelse av åndelig makt enn den forståelse som følger med kunnskap bygget på de legemlige sansers vidnesbyrd.

Som ordet "videnskap" i almindelighet blir brukt i våre dager, betyr det "den kunnskap om kjensgjerninger, lover, sannsynlige årsaker, som vinnes og stadfestes gjennem nøiaktig iakttagelse og riktig tenkning; enn videre summen av den almene viden", som for de fleste vedkommende er basert på den antagelse at der er liv, substans og intelligens i materien. Jesus trengte imidlertid gjennem tingenes overflate. Han brøt dristig tvers igjennem materielle tings tilsynelatende ugjennemtrengelige masse og fant den "åndelige årsak", fant skapelsens sanne Videnskap. I sin videnskapelige forståelse av åndelig årsakelighet hevet Jesus sig således op over filosofiske systemer opstillet av sådanne store og dype tenkere som Sokrates, Platon og Aristoteles og andre som søkte å finne tilværelsens grunnleggende sannheter ut fra den forutsetning at der er sinn i materien.

"Jesus, Videnskapsmannen" fant og benyttet den åndelige lov som ligger til grunn for alle ting. Han forstod at sådanne krefter som adhesjon, kohesjon og tiltrekning var sinnets og ikke materiens krefter, og ved å anvende sin kunnskap om dem, utførte han undere eller såkalte mirakler. A vandre på vannet, stille stormen, mette mengden, var det naturlige utslag av Jesu forståelse av det guddommelige nærvær og åndelig makt. For ham stod det heller ikke som noget unaturlig at han efter sin vandring på bølgene hen til disiplene i deres storm-omtumlede skib på den Galileiske Sjø, skulde bevirke at båten "straks kom . . . til landet som de fór til". I *Miscellaneous Writings* (s. 200) sier Mrs. Eddy: "Det var Sannhetens absolutte naturlighet i Jesu sinn som gjorde hans helbredelser lette og øieblikkelige."

Den som ønsker å bli bedre kjent med "Jesus, Videnskapsmannen", bør studere Evangeliets beretninger i det lys som Kristen Videnskap kaster over hans herlige løpebane. Han bør i sin tenkning bli en sann disippel, som forlater alt for å følge den største Videnskapsmann "som nogensinne har vandret på jorden". Måtte han gjennem forskrift, forbillede og demonstrasjon lære det selvherredømme og den åndelige beredthet som gav Jesus rett til å tale "som en som hadde myndighet". Måtte han i tanken ledsage Mesteren som denne hengav sig til rolig overveielse på den stjernebelyste fjellside og fortsatte "hele natten i bønn til Gud"; måtte han dernest gå ned og stå sammen med Jesus på den åpne vide slette mens en tallrik skare av syke mennesker trengte sammen om ham, og måtte han da føle Jesu vidunderlige barmhjertighet og åndelige makt da han "helbredet alle". La ham i tanken ledsage Mesteren som han bar den ugjengjeldte kjærlighets tunge kors opover Golgatas ujevne bakkehell, som han trådte frem da stenen blev veltet bort fra døren til graven, og i det øieblikk da han bad sine disipler ta del i morgenmåltidet på bredden av den blå Galileiske Sjø og uttalte disse ord: "Fø mine får!" Da vil dette menneske heve sig til nytt liv og få se den alltid levende Kristus, og i nogen grad forstå den guddommelige Videnskap som har bestått ned gjennem tidene, og som i våre dager kommer som den lovede Talsmann og gjennem Kristen Videnskap demonstrerer den åndelige lov ved hjelp av hvilken de syke og de syndige helbredes og "Jesu, Videnskapsmannens" undere gjentas.

Det må være innlysende for alle at vår trette og nødlidende verden trenger en Talsmann eller Trøster som kan opmuntre og oplyse den og gjøre Sannheten så enkel og naturlig at alle kan begynne å praktisere dens forskrifter. Videnskapelig demonstrasjon av åndelig lov vil opløfte mennesker og nasjoner, bringe ro og fasthet i menneskelige forhold, gjenreise forretningslivet og gjøre velvilje til en varig faktor i internasjonalt samkvem. Spørsmålet om styreform vil forenkles når alle kan bevise riktigheten av Mrs. Eddys ord i *Science and Health* (s. 458): "Det kristelig videnskapelige menneske gjenspeiler den guddommelige lov, og blir derved sig selv en lov."

Oplysninger med hensyn til Christian Science litteratur utgitt på norsk kan fåes ved henvendelse til forlaget, The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

Interruption

The golden haze of afternoon
Across the marshland lies,
And as I look a scattered flock
Of transient herons rise.

Their silver plumage glistens so
Against the golden grass,
I have to stay the work in hand,
To watch them as they pass.

GWEN CASTLE.

"Jesus the Scientist"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN ORDER to designate the divine nature of Jesus, many names, titles, and offices have been ascribed to him. In a marginal note on page 313 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy is the caption, "Jesus the Scientist." This title states the theme of an illuminating paragraph beginning with the words: "Jesus of Nazareth was the most scientific man that ever trod the globe. He plunged beneath the material surface of things, and found the spiritual cause." Then the paragraph goes on to show that in his teaching Jesus accommodated himself to the "immature ideas of spiritual power," for even those with whom he was associated were limited in spirituality. But he proved the inseparableness of God and His reflection, and demonstrated the government of the one Mind. Thus he revealed the basic Principle of divine metaphysics and of the universe.

The prophet Isaiah, discerning the character of the promised Messiah—the true "Scientist," as Mrs. Eddy uses the term—said: "And the spirit of the Lord shall rest upon him, the spirit of wisdom and understanding, the spirit of counsel and might, the spirit of knowledge and of the fear of the Lord; . . . and he shall not judge after the sight of his eyes, neither reprove after the hearing of his ears. . . . Righteousness shall be the girdle of his loins, and faithfulness the girdle of his reins." It is here indicated that the expected Messiah would have a higher understanding of spiritual power than that which is comprised in knowledge obtained from the evidence of the physical senses.

As commonly used today, the word "science" means "the knowledge of facts, laws, approximate causes, gained and verified by exact observation and correct thinking; also, the sum of universal knowledge," which with most people is based upon the belief of life, substance, and intelligence in matter. Jesus, however, "plunged" beneath the surface of things. He boldly broke through the seemingly impenetrable mass of material things, and found the "spiritual cause," found the true Science of creation. Thus, in his scientific understanding of spiritual causation, Jesus transcended the philosophies of great and profound thinkers such as Socrates, Plato, and Aristotle, and others who sought the fundamental truths of being from the basis of mind in matter.

"Jesus the Scientist" found and used the spiritual law underlying all things. Such forces as adhesion, cohesion, and attraction, he understood to be forces of Mind, not of matter, and as he applied his knowledge of them, marvels, or so-called miracles, were wrought. Walking on the water, stilling the tempest, feeding the multitude were the natural outcome of Jesus' understanding of the divine presence and spiritual power. Nor did it appear to him as an unnatural circumstance that, after walking on the water and coming to the disciples in their storm-tossed vessel on the Sea of Galilee, he should cause the ship to be "immediately . . . at the land whither they went." In "Miscellaneous Writings" (p. 200) Mrs. Eddy says, "It was the consummate naturalness of Truth in the mind of Jesus, that made his healing easy and instantaneous."

Let him who would become better acquainted with "Jesus the Scientist" study the Gospel narratives in the light which Christian Science throws upon his glorious career. Let him become in thought a true disciple, leaving all to follow the greatest Scientist "that ever trod the globe." Let him learn from precept, example, and demonstration the self-mastery and spiritual preparedness which gave Jesus the right to speak as "one having authority." Let him in thought accompany the Master as in quiet meditation on the star-lit mountain side he continued "all night in prayer to God;" then let him go down and stand with Jesus in the wide open plain while a great multitude of sick folk thronged about him, and feel the wondrous compassion and spiritual power of Jesus when he "healed them all." Let him in thought accompany the Master as he bore the heavy cross of unrequited affection up Calvary's rugged hill; as he came forth when the stone was rolled away from the door of the sepulcher; and as he bade his disciples partake of the morning meal on the shore of blue Galilee, and spoke that message, "Feed my sheep"! Then will such a one rise into newness of life and discern the ever living Christ, and measurably understand the divine Science of the ages, coming today as the promised Comforter, and demonstrating through Christian Science the spiritual law by means of which the sick and the sinning are healed and the marvels of "Jesus the Scientist" repeated.

It must be apparent to all that our weary and distressed world has need of a Comforter to encourage and enlighten it, and to make Truth so simple and natural that all may begin practicing its precepts. Scientific demonstration of spiritual law will uplift men and nations, stabilize human affairs, reconstruct business, and make good will a permanent factor of international relationship. Government will be simplified when all can prove the words of Mrs. Eddy in Science and Health where she says (p. 458), "The Christianly scientific man reflects the divine law, thus becoming a law unto himself."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Norwegian.]

Drips

Years ago there was a quarry, far upon on a northern hillside. In the quest for the best slate, a huge cave was hewn out under the bracken-covered slopes, and the quarrymen dug deep down into the earth in front of the entrance. In the end the slate gave out, or it became unprofitable to work the quarry, and so it was deserted. But the cave and the deep pit remained as a monument to the toil of the workmen.

When the rain comes, the soft, boggy ground of the hillside drinks it all up, and slowly the moisture trickles away down the slopes to the lake below. It soaks into the earth above the roof of the cave and finds its way through the fissures, until it drops onto the floor beneath, covering the surface with shallow water. The old pit has long since become a deep and tranquil pool and forever—in fine weather or wet—the drops are falling from above, making the most lovely rhythmic music.

In the daytime the confusion of noises from an active world makes the delicate sound of the drips almost unnoticeable; but at night, when only now and then does a car speed along the road on the far side of the lake, when the chatter and the twitter and the singing of the birds has ceased and only the occasional hoot of an owl breaks the deep stillness of the hillside, then the splashing of the drips is in complete harmony with the surroundings. That is the time to sit on one of the discarded blocks of slate and listen to the loveliness of it all. Big drops and little drops, long drops and short drops, some falling on deep water, some on shallow, some just on bare rock, all having a different sound and all blending together in the most satisfying music. Sometimes the wind will rustle the near-by larch trees, only adding to the beauty. At other times, when the rains have been heavy, there are too many drips and it is only a confused jumble that one hears; or after a long spell of drought there are perhaps too few. But on most days and nights, in winter and in summer, the drips patter and dance unceasingly to the earth's content.

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Roosevelt, in 'On Our Way,' Pictures Inception of NRA As Turning Point in History

Describes Peaceful Revolution, Without Violence, to Goal of Better Ordered Living—Lauds Turn From Party Labels to Independence

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 12 — "On Our Way," by President Franklin D. Roosevelt, published today by John Day Company, Inc., is history by the principal actor. The President takes all his messages, public pronouncements, and principal state documents, adds a foreword and conclusion, knits them together with short paragraphs of interpretation and integration. The result, in the view of those who have read it, is unique.

The volume dedicates President Roosevelt again to the ideal of a "better ordered common life," and brushes up all the goals of reform which have sometimes got dingy in the press of legislative or executive skirmish. It is, in a sense, the President's answer to critics like Dr. William A. Wirt. Its concluding words, using synonyms for the brain trust, seem to be directly applied to those who have criticized or condemned that type of approach. The President writes:

"But the country is fortunate, not alone because of the devotion of the many people who are running 'your government,' but chiefly because these persons have good minds, and are using their minds to achieve visions and ideals for the permanent benefit of the average citizen."

Just Treatment for All

President Roosevelt begins by admitting that his policy may be revolutionary, but he declares it to be "a peaceful revolution, achieved without violence, without the overthrow of the purposes of established law and without the denial of just treatment to any individual or class." He denies that his policy is Fascism or Communism, but he calls national planning a "very definite, deep, and permanent objective."

Nevertheless, President Roosevelt sticks to his method of trial and error. He says "the individual parts in this planned program are by no means inflexible or infallible. In some respects we may have to change the method; in others, we may not have gone far enough."

Having laid down this foundation, Mr. Roosevelt swings into his unadorned account of the year. It is composed nine-tenths of previously published material, much of it of historic importance. The added one-tenth of explanation and comment takes on great interest in parts. There are many more-or-less-new facts revealed for the first time with full authority. Thus, the President writes that he had explored means of assuming jurisdiction over all banks for two months before the inauguration. He tells of discovery of the Trading With the Enemy Act, and in a few words recaptures some of that exciting atmosphere.

Classic Documents Reprinted

Reprinting the classic documents of his first year is, in many instances, very effective procedure. The simple and breathless English of many of the emergency decrees shows Mr. Roosevelt, author, at his best. It also gives perspective to the year, and the early origins of many later developments, like NRA, the land programs, etc., can be distinctly traced.

The "Emergency" with which the Chief Executive was faced is described in terms which will probably be seized upon by those who, with Dr. Wirt, apprehend great change:

"The emergency . . . covered the whole economic and therefore the whole social structure of the country. It was an emergency that had existed for a whole generation in its underlying causes and for 3½ years in its visible effects. It could be cured only by a complete reorganization and a measured control of the economic structure."

In carrying out this broad mandate the hand from the White House stretched forth to cope with the farm problem, to take young men off the streets and put them in the CCC, to protect the buyers of securities, to protect mortgaged farm and home owners, to disentangle the chaotic oil industry, to study with foreign statesmen the world economic and financial problem, to start planning in the Tennessee Valley, to control the currency, leave the gold standard, prevent the flight of capital, to start toward permanently stabilized buying power, to reorganize the nation's railroads, to launch discussions which produced NRA. All this happened in little more than a month!

Mr. Roosevelt's seventh chapter, which recounts the birth of NRA, is among the most interesting new contributions of the book. It also describes the genesis of the $3,300,000 PWA. Recalling that NRA was set up on June 17, the President remarks, "Much of our future history will date back to this moment." He quotes his statment at the time that, "History probably will record the NRA as the most important and far-reaching legislation ever enacted by the American Congress."

Concluding the special session of Congress, Mr. Roosevelt pays one of several warm tributes to his legislative collaborators. He writes not one word of the closing financial battles with Congress to keep his budget intact.

Foreign affairs are rounded up in one chapter, with the "good neighbor" policy singled out as a keynote. There are some frank phrases, such as that the disarmament conversations "were about to be disrupted by the attitude of the German Government," which a careful or timid editor of presidential writings might prefer to omit.

Defends Attitude at London

Mr. Roosevelt vigorously defends, in a new summary, his attitude toward the World Economy Conference at London, throwing all blame on the gold bloc. He does not mention his own commitment toward early stabilization of currencies, given in Washington, to each group of visiting statesmen, nor does he refer to the financial delegation, under Prof. O. M. W. Sprague, Gov. George L. Harrison, and Mr. James P. Warburg, which he sent to London.

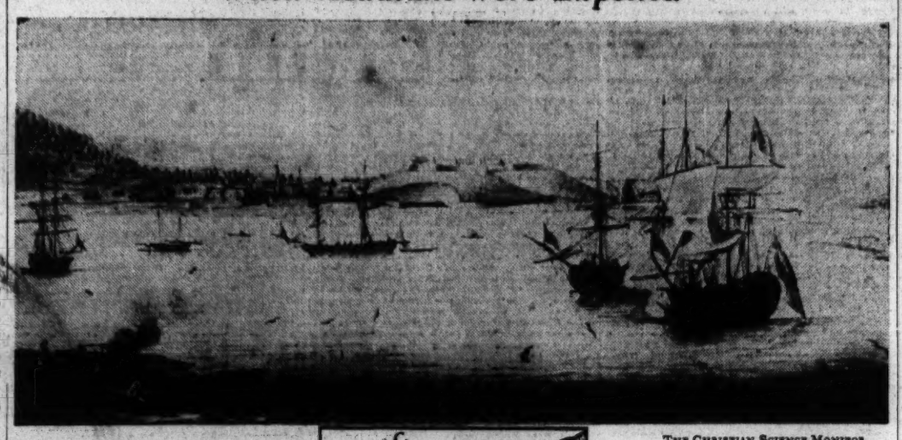
After this exciting beginning the latter half of the Roosevelt book seems substantial but tame. Included are four speeches, however, which attracted little attention but contain the gist of the President's broad social program. One was before his neighbors of Duchess County, another to the Federal Council of Churches, a third to the National Conference of Catholic Charities, and a fourth in Savannah. On these occasions the President spoke warmly and from his heart of social justice and the "more abundant life."

Office as Public Trust

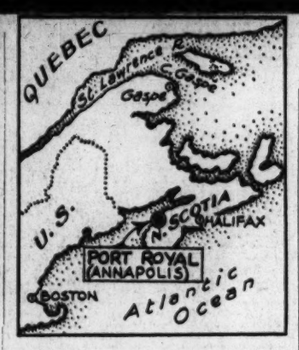
Proclaiming that "It is highly unsatisfactory that this book must stop instead of ending," the President nevertheless touches on a previously unmentioned problem—the Civil Service. He describes private office, as well as public office, as a public trust. He writes, "I believe that it will be possible for this country to work out a system of public service that will be at least as honest and efficient as the British Civil Service, and that will have more initiative and adaptability."

And, in his last chapter, he cuts loose with unorthodox reflections on the party system. It should rest, he writes, solely upon political principles and good administration. In these days voters are not much interested in mere party emblems, he says, but are saying more and more, "'I belong to this or that party, but actually I almost always split my ticket.' That is a happy sign for the future of America."

When Acadians Were Expelled



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Annapolis Royal, N. S., in 1751, As Taken by I. H. Bastide.



By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Where French Found a Peaceful Harbor 400 Years Ago.

Wide Divergences Shown In Opinions Expressed On Roosevelt's Volume

NEW YORK, April 12 (AP)—Four reviews by well-known men, assembled by the Saturday Review of Literature, disclosed wide divergences in their estimates of President Roosevelt's "On Our Way."

"President Roosevelt's new book demonstrates conclusively that we are going somewhere," writes Mr. Norman Thomas, the Socialist leader. "That it does not show where we are going is, perhaps, to the American temperament a minor matter.

"It is something after the waste years that we have a President who has courage, political shrewdness, a liberal point of view, and a willingness to act. . . .

"In his foreword the President does tell us what everybody, except possibly Dr. Wirt, ought to have known; namely, that his new policy is neither Fascism nor Communism. I can vouch for the fact that it isn't Socialism."

Prof. Adolf A. Berle Jr., describes the book as "a fascinating case study."

"There is the technique of persuasion. The speeches, naturally, are the principal example of these. There is the technique of governmental action; the executive orders. There is also the record of result in terms of governmental machinery—this last being largely in narrative form, which is little more than a bare record of the day-to-day actions taken.

"Mr. Roosevelt, as an individual, has his own philosophy, and could state his own objectives. As a great chef d'état, he can use his influence in molding the national objectives toward his own; but he has no business to insist that his objectives are necessarily those of the nation. It is perhaps in this restraint that his greatest quality lies. . . ."

"There is a kind of pedantic theorizing about government," declares Prof. Ramond Moley, "that insistently demands that the New Deal be interpreted in terms of a scheme of political regeneration, complete in all aspects and containing within its capacious program not only a guide to the present, but a prophecy of the future.

"If one judges by the present condition of the patient as compared with that of a year ago, the household remedies are quite adequate, provided, of course, there is plenty of fresh air, sunshine, and common sense."

"What we have in this book," in the opinion of Mr. William Allen White, "is a collection of presidential proclamations. Addresses, outgivings, hopes, and aspirations for the New Deal. But what the New Deal is, the fundamental social and economic philosophy of it, does not appear in the book. Only this does stand out in the book: the President's faith in his achievement . . .

"Another Rooseveltian trait that stands out in this book—that peculiar and enlarged, but not inflamed, ego, common to the blood . . . yet, on the other side, one sees revealed in this book a gracious desire to give credit where credit is due, and sometimes where it is not due.

"But nowhere in the book is there a definite statement of ultimate intention or of direction in our great national adventure."

Cano Changes Post

BOGOTA, Colombia, April 12 (By U. P.)—Señor Baldomero Sanin Cano, present Minister to Argentina, was named Minister to Uruguay yesterday.

Port Royal Gets Place in Sun With 400th Anniversary Fêtes

One-Time Menace to Boston Is Ready for Celebrations Next August as Quebec Prepares Festivities at Gaspé

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HALIFAX, N. S.—While Gaspé and other towns in Quebec are preparing to celebrate the 400th anniversary of the first appearance of the French in Canada next August, interest will also center upon Port Royal, in the Annapolis Valley of Nova Scotia, the point from which the French colonists were able to hold a constant threat against the good people of Boston and the New England coast.

It was at Gaspé that Jacques Cartier, the great French navigator, first landed in Canada, but it was at Port Royal that the first permanent settlement of European immigrants was established. All that remains today of this famous fort in the entrance to its peaceful valley is a stone gateway and a grassy mound.

Here was founded the first permanent settlement of European immigrants in what is now Canada; here the first vessel was built. Here, too, began the long and tragic wars between France and England for possession of the continent which, intermixed with Indian and pirate skirmishes, combined to make this one of the most eventful spots in Canadian history.

Shelter for 2000 Vessels

In June, 1604, Demonts sailed into Annapolis Basin, described by Champlain, who was with him, as "one of the most beautiful ports which I had seen on these coasts, where 2000 vessels could be anchored in safety."

The expedition, after wintering on the inhospitable island of St. Croix, returned the following summer and planted a colony—nearly 16 years before the coming of the Pilgrim Fathers to the coast of Massachusetts.

When Demonts returned to France he left Pontgrave in command, and with him Champlain, who three years later, founded Quebec, Poutrincourt, the real founder of Port Royal, and other worthy officers and gentlemen.

The first winter proved a trying experience, but when summer arrived, hardships were forgotten in gardening, roadbuilding and construction work. The second winter was a pleasant contrast to the first. The colony, despite setbacks, flourished, until the newly established settlements at Jamestown, Va., heard and feared. In 1613 they sent Capt. Samuel Argall to destroy it. The fort changed hands six times before Gen. Francis Nicholson's forces from New England finally took possession and renamed it Annapolis Royal.

Atlantic Seaboard Restless

Throughout this 100 years of intermittent strife this one small but powerful post managed to keep the whole Atlantic seaboard in a state of turmoil. The English colonists never knew when they would awake some fine morning to find a French privateer or corsair sailing upon them.

Nicholson came to Boston with a small fleet of men-o'-war, and, with 24 transports furnished by Massachusetts, Connecticut, New Hampshire and Rhode Island, set out upon his successful mission.

Even after Annapolis Royal became an outpost of Boston its troubles were not over. The following year it was attacked by Indians and Acadians and several times subsequently attacked by French and Indians.

After the American Revolution it was plundered by American privateers, and before this, in 1755, it witnessed the sad departure of 1600 Acadians in the "expulsion" so strikingly commemorated in Longfellow's Evangeline. It is this expulsion, more than any other event in its stirring history, that now brings the descendants of the New England colonists to gaze upon its green and quiet ramparts.

Court Rules Out Loan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga.—Three hundred dollars is all a small loan company can collect from one person in Georgia, even though that person may be the maker of one note and the guarantor on another, the Court of Appeals has ruled, in upholding a similar decision of a lower court. In the case on trial, a local small loan company endeavored to collect a balance from the defendant of $124 who, as maker and guarantor owed $412.57. The Georgia small loan act specifically states that one man may not owe more than $300 to such a loan company.

Big Income Yield $450,000,000 Under Senate's Tax Bill

(Continued from Page 1)

ticularly objectionable to the President.

So far as the Couzens amendment goes, it is believed it will bring an additional $55,000,000 into the Treasury's coffers. Senator Pat Harrison (D.) of Mississippi, Administration leader in the tax fight, first accepted the Couzens amendment and then turned against it, presumably on presidential directions.

The Republicans split fairly evenly on the "soak-the-rich" supertax, voting 14 for it (including nearly all the Progressives) and 17 against; but the Democrats turned the tide, voting 28 for it to only 19 against. The long Farmer-Labor vote went for the amendment.

The oil tax raises the question of Philippine independence. The tax will fall almost entirely on coconut oil, one of the island's biggest exports. Opponents say the new tax is prohibitive. Before Mr. Roosevelt left Washington he said the tax would "violate the spirit" of the Tydings independence bill, passed March 22.

The House however, with a powerful farm push, voted a 5-cents-a-pound tax, which the Senate has now reduced to 3 cents, plus a mollifying Norris amendment providing that all money collected by the tax be turned back to the Philippine treasury.

Under the Tydings Act, the economic as well as the political relationship between the United States and the Philippines during the next 12 years are outlined. Opponents of the oil tax say it imposes a heavy burden on one of the island's major industries before the Filipinos have had an opportunity even to accept the Tydings Act, and violates the promises held out by the Tydings Act.

Texas Party Visits Mobile

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MOBILE, Ala.—A caravan of automobiles carrying upward of 100 tourists visited here with the Robert E. Lee Memorial Foundation pilgrimage from points in Texas. The sightseers were joined here by parties of tourists from Birmingham, Montgomery and other points in Alabama, Mississippi and Georgia, to enjoy a three-day visit viewing Mobile's famed Azalea Trail.

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Oslo Concerned for Shipping As British Subsidy Project Threatens Premier Industry

Enormous Growth of Norwegian Mercantile Marine, Despite Losses in War, Liable to Setback If Britain Joins Big Subsidizing Nations

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OSLO—Norway, as the nation which claims the largest mercantile marine tonnage per head of population in the world, is anxiously awaiting Britain's decision on the question of subsidizing its commercial fleet in line with other leading shipping nations.

Although the laid-up Norwegian tonnage was reduced during 1933 from 20 per cent to 12, the outlook at present is considered uncertain according to Captain Arntzen, chairman at the annual meeting of the Norwegian Shipmasters' Association in February. "Much depends on the attitude to be adopted by England in regard to countries which subsidize their shipping," he said. "Should England also resort to subsidies, the position would become infinitely worse, and it would be very difficult for us to compete as we in this country cannot count on any state assistance . . ."

A total tonnage of about 4,000,000 gross tons gives Norway a proportion of 1.4 gross tons per head of population compared with the 0.4 of Britain and 0.1 of the United States, according to statistics published here.

Examination of the trade figures between the United Kingdom and Norway during 1913-1930 shows that Norway imported from the United Kingdom goods to the value of 6,259,000,000 crowns (about $1,564,750,000, or an annual average of 347,000,000 crowns, and it exported to the United Kingdom goods to the value of 4,140,000,000 crowns or an annual average of 230,000,000 crowns.

Ships Built in Britain

Goods from Norway to England are usually classified as raw materials and semi-manufactures, whereas the goods which Norway receives from England are principally manufactured articles. In 1933 Norway imported from the United Kingdom goods to the value of 151,353,000 crowns, and exported to the United Kingdom goods to the value of 113,305,000 crowns.

The Norwegian Journal of Commerce has pointed out that nearly one-half of the Norwegian merchant fleet, whose competition seems to be regarded with some apprehension by British owners, has been built in Great Britain. At the time these orders were placed, there was a keen sense of joy and gratitude in Great Britain that it had been possible to secure contracts for British yards, as they provided employment for many workmen over a considerable period.

The development of Norwegian shipping since the World War is unparalleled in history, according to Mr. John O. Egeland, Secretary of the Norwegian Shipowners' Association. Statistics show that Norway lost no less than one-half of her entire merchant marine and 2000 sailors as a result of the war, in the maintenance of neutral Norway's right to ply the high seas.

From the revenue from war services, however, shipowners filled the gaps caused and undertook such expansion as to enable the Norwegian merchant marine today to claim to be the most modern in the world, more than 37 per cent of it having been built during the last five years, while no other country can show a higher proportion than about 25 per cent, it is said. Moreover, it has been achieved without state subsidies or any other form of state help.

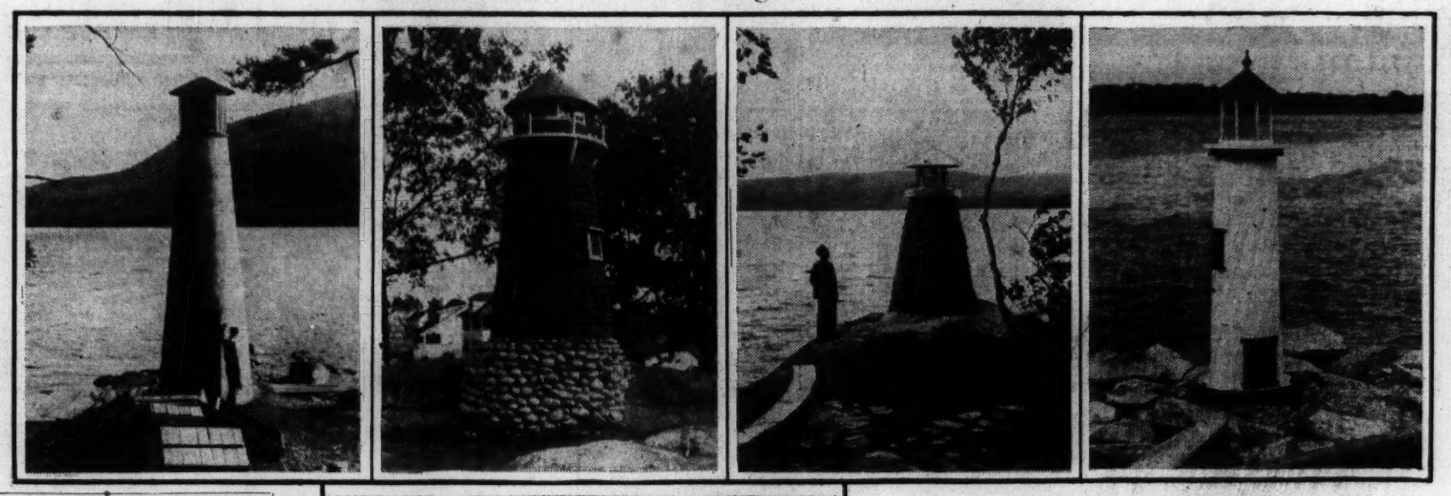
Service Heavily Taxed

The Norwegian merchant marine is said to be more heavily taxed than almost any competing country, Germany possibly excepted. Heavy burdens, mainly inherited from the time of the war when Norway introduced many special regulations such as the two men's cabin system, the compulsory manning scale, which although somewhat modified later still means a handicap in competition, particularly to smaller vessels.

The working hours of the ship's crew have also been regulated in a way which has placed Norwegian seamen in a favored position, and the same applies to many stipulations in the general seamen's law. Norwegian shipowners have felt the hampering effect in competition of these regulations, but they are preserving the rights and advantages gained by the seamen.

An example of private initiative and care for the seamen is the Norwegian Shipowners' Association which has a special Seamen's Fund with a capital of $5,500,000, the revenue of which is used for education, pensions and other benevolent purposes. Libraries are found on board most of the larger vessels. Wages and boarding are up to or even above the standard of most other nations.

And There Are Lesser Lights That Also Shine



All Photos by a Staff Photographer of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Lighthouses in Miniature

Far From the Wail of the Foghorn and Surge of the Sea, These Beacons Blink Out Their Warnings.

The camera man roamed three states for these pictures. All the lighthouses are privately owned. At the upper left is the light on Moose Lake, near Bridgton, Maine. It marks a landing place for campers. The next structure is really not a lighthouse. It was built by a man in Quincy, Mass., in a little garden open to the public. A flashing light in the tower attracts visitors to a restful spot. The third lighthouse in the upper row occupies a promontory on a private estate overlooking Newfound Lake, in Bristol, N. H. It has a fixed light. In the upper right is a lighthouse in the Cape Cod Canal, said to be the only shore beacon within the canal. It is a practical aid to navigators using the short cut across the shoulder of the Cape. The picture at the bottom guards a shoal in the Concord River, in Concord, Mass. It is not far from the site of the historic "Rude Bridge That Arched the Flood."

Canings Infrequent In American Schools, Schoolmaster States

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BIRMINGHAM—To dispel a mistaken idea that schools in the United States lack discipline was one of the aims of Mr. B. Floyd Rinker, an American schoolmaster who has been studying English school methods, in a lecture here to the South Midland branch of the Association of Assistant Masters in Secondary Schools.

American schools, Mr. Rinker pointed out, had rather done away with the word discipline because it had become unpopular owing to its association with punishment and fear in the pupil, and with the thought of failure in the mind of the teacher. Self-mastery, the way of social coöperation and wholesome attitudes were the aim, he said.

Punishment given under the stress of strong emotion was ineffective and dangerous, and only apt to be the capricious transfer of resentment, he stated. Corporal punishment was not yet extinct, even in the best school systems, although sight of the cane was getting less frequent.

Liquor Campaign In Britain Stirs Counter Efforts

Bands of Hope Union Stirs Public to Warn Youth

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

[illegible] E., Eng.—A big campaign against the British liquor trade's endeavor to increase drinking among young people is being launched by the Band of Hope Union. Individual members and branches of the Union are working to raise £12,500 for the purpose.

At the annual meeting of the Lancashire and Cheshire Band of Hope and Temperance Union a resolution was passed to the effect that: "We would direct the attention of the public to the gigantic efforts being made by liquor interests to increase drinking and, in particular, to capture youth and make them drinkers, and would appeal for increased financial support for the work of this Band of Hope Union whose teaching in the schools and societies has so greatly contributed to the well being and sobriety of the community."

The annual report showed that 80,000 meetings were held last year in connection with the union and the associated Bands of Hope and other societies, while 17,000 men and women gave their services as voluntary workers—4300 as speakers and Band of Hope instructors.

Mr. W. Chandos Wilson, area secretary, contended that one of the most challenging facts of the day was the campaign of the liquor trade to increase the consumption of alcohol. In spite of enormous profits made even in these distressed times, when the beneficial industries were suffering seriously, the brewers and those allied with them had set out to get customers by attracting the young people who did not yet know the taste of liquor. The campaign was backed by big money and skilled advertising, and, unblushingly, its avowed purpose was to get more customers to make more money for the industry.

While the production of £1,00,000 worth of liquor, he said, employed only 550 workers, the production of £1,000,000 worth of textiles employed 6600 workers.

The brewers, Mr. Wilson declared, were setting out to reëstablish drinking, and they were appealing to young people with mendacious and unscientific statements about liquor being good for them.

Standard Auto Insurance Adopted in West Virginia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLESTON, W. Va.—West Virginia has a standard automobile liability and property damage insurance policy. Mr. Harlan Justice, deputy State insurance commissioner, announces that every company operating in the State has conformed to requirements of a standard policy prescribed by his department.

The standard policy was first prescribed by Mr. Justice Jan. 16. Rates are not involved, but Mr. Justice says they will automatically be equalized as a result of the use of the standard form. All companies are now giving exactly the same protection in liability and property damage.

Mobile Gets Courthouse

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MOBILE, Ala.—Federal funds to the amount of $444,000 were allotted to the Treasury Department for the construction of a new courthouse and customs house at Mobile. The money was allotted to the Treasury Department by the Public Works Administration and includes the sum named for the new federal structure here. The new building will house all government offices, including all offices now in the federal building, also the United States engineer, in fact every branch of federal service in Mobile.

New World Union Declared Needed To Bind Humanity

Internationalism Built on Human Relations Urged to Promote Peace

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SEATTLE, Wash.—Industrial internationalism and scientific internationalism already exist and the League of Nations is promoting a political internationalism; the need is for an internationalism of human relationships.

Building up such an internationalism, does not mean the denying of nationalism but subordinating it to a feeling for humanity, Dr. Peter Manniche founder and principal of the People's International College, Elsinore, Denmark, told members of the American Association of University Women on his arrival here from a recent visit to China.

Before speaking of the ideals of the International College Dr. Manniche spoke of the folk high schools of Denmark, which were largely a basis for the college. These schools with only a five months course are in no sense technical or vocational, but are ethical and inspirational in nature to teach the art of living. There are 60 such schools throughout the country with an average yearly enrollment of 8000. They were founded in 1884.

They fit for adult life and students range from 18 to 25 years. These schools, Dr. Manniche said, do not educate the young away from the farm but to return to it with an enriched sense of the meaning of life. He said that they had led to the development of coöperatives and that 90 per cent of the milk and 85 per cent of the bacon produced by Danish farmers now goes through coöperative factories.

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No. 314 — Perforated two-eyelet Tie in White, Black and Blue kid. Gray stitch. Sizes 2½ to 9 — Widths AAA to C $3.95

No. 618 — White Buck trimmed in brown. Sizes 2½ to 9 — Widths AAA to B $3.95

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No. 718 — Unlined in White seal, Black seal, Gray scuff leather. Sizes 2½ to 9 — Widths AAA to C $3.95

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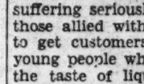
Buffalo, N. Y., 364 Main St.
Charleston, W. Va., 918 Quarrier St.
Charlotte, N. C., 211 N Tryon Street
East Liberty, Pa., 6016 Penn Avenue
Erie, Pa., 1010 State Street
Hartford, Conn., 89 Pratt Street
Huntington, W. Va., 945 Fourth Ave.
Philadelphia, Pa., 1016 Chestnut St.
Philadelphia, Pa., 1622 Chestnut St.
Pittsburgh, Pa., 533 Liberty Avenue
Providence, R. I., 286 Westminster St.
Richmond, Va., 421 E. Broad Street
Rochester, N. Y., 17 Clinton Ave., S.
Scranton, Pa., 124 N. Washington Ave.
Syracuse, N. Y., 432 S. Salina Street
Utica, N. Y., 210 Genesee Street
Washington, D. C., 1339 F St., N.W.
Wilkes-Barre, Pa., 83 S. Main Street



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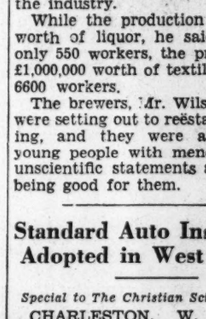

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National League Experts Predict Three-Club Race

World Champion Giants Hold Slight Edge as 1934 Season Approaches

By Edwin M. Rumill

As the opening day of the 1934 National League baseball race approaches it is more and more apparent that fans have a three-club and possibly a four-club battle to look forward to. On Tuesday of next week, the day all eight teams are scheduled to swing into action, the world champion New York Giants will be slight favorites to retain the league title they won in 1933—partly because they are champions and partly because they have the same great pitching staff and team spirit that carried them to the top last year.

Carl Hubbell, Hal Schumacher, Fred Fitzsimmons and Roy Parmelee, the "Big Four" of Bill Terry's pitching staff last season, are reported to be in great form, ready to add to the shutout record they established during the '33 campaign. Travis Jackson, the hard-hitting veteran who has been more or less inactive for two years, is back at shortstop in Terry's infield, which means that Blondy Ryan, the sensational rookie, has returned to the bench. Although Ryan has a slight edge on Jackson in fielding, the veteran more than makes up for this in hitting.

Watkins in Center Field

Johnny Vergez, absent through the latter half of the 1933 race, is back at third base in good standing and driving the ball as of old. Terry traded George Davis, his regular center fielder last year, to the St. Louis Cardinals for George Watkins, a better batter than Davis.

The addition of Chuck Klein to the Chicago Cubs' outfield makes that club a decided threat to finish first. The former Phillie is easily the outstanding batter in the National League, giving the Cubs a real clean-up man. Kiki Cuyler and Babe Herman are the other outfielders. George Stainback from Los Angeles is a long-hitting youngster who may be retained with Riggs Stephenson.

Charlie Grimm's infield of himself, Billy Herman, Jurges and English is unchanged at this writing, but August Galen from San Francisco is giving English a battle for third base. The veteran Benny Tate and Gordon Phelps will share the work with Gabby Hartnett behind the plate. Grimm's chief problem is his pitching. Roy Joiner, a big left-hander from Oakland, and Dick Ward, a right-hander who won 25 games for Los Angeles, are the leading additions to the Chicago staff.

Pittsburgh finished in second place last season and during the winter added the hard-working Red Lucas to its roster, an addition which just about puts the Bucs over the top in the opinion of Manager George Gibson. Lucas's record last season was not impressive; but his ability as a pitcher and pinch hitter is well known. With a better team behind him he should have one of his best years.

Gibson's infield will undoubtedly consist of Suhr at first, Thevenow at second, Vaughan at short and Capt. Pie Traynor on third. Harry Lavagetto, who had a great year with Oakland in 1933, has been pressing Thevenow for the second-base assignment. Wally Roettger, formerly with the Cincinnati Reds, is one of the outfield reserves.

Cardinals Have Chance

Frank Frisch and his St. Louis Cardinals are given an outside chance to capture the senior league pennant, mostly because of a capable-looking pitching staff. The Dean brothers, Dizzy and Paul—the latter up from Columbus where he won 22 games and lost only seven—give promise of becoming the most sensational pair of pitchers in baseball. Another newcomer to the Cardinal staff is Jim Winford, a big right-hander from Rochester and Columbus. Virgil Davis, former Phillie, is regular catcher in place of Jimmy Wilson, who now wears a Philadelphia uniform.

Frisch has decided to carry three infield reserves and they probably will be Burgess Whitehead and Lewis Riggs from Columbus, and the veteran Pat Crawford. Jack Rothrock, .347-hitter with Columbus last season, has clinched the right field job left open by the trading of George Watkins to the Giants. Medwick and George Davis are the other outfielders. Colonel Mills from Rochester and Eugene Moore from Houston are battling for a reserve outfield post along with Ernest Orsatti.

With the afore-mentioned four clubs in the thick of the pennant scramble, it appears that the Boston Braves must be content with nothing higher than fifth place. The loss of their little spark-plug, Rabbit Maranville, for at least half of the season and possibly forever, is a severe blow to the Braves. The averages do not reveal the value of the little veteran. Hal Lee has been taking Maranville's place at second and doing very well. Marty McManus, a veteran, has been secured from Brooklyn to help. He can play either second or third. Dick Gyselman is also available.

Bob Worthington Back

Bob Worthington has returned to the Tribal outfield after a year of inactivity. Rupert Thompson is a better ball player today than he was when brought up from Albany at the close of last season. The return of Bob Brown is a big help to the pitching staff, which is one of the best in the National League with Brandt and Cantwell as headliners.

Casey Stengel has the difficult assignment of managing the Brooklyn Dodgers back into the National League spotlight. From outward appearances, Flatbush fans must wait at least one more year, however. Stengel has a fair club, but not enough power to fight for a first-division berth.

His pitching is nothing to get excited about. Van Mungo is the only boxman, who did much in the South this spring. Jack McCarthy, whom the Dodgers picked off the sand lots of Chicago, is the most promising rookie infielder. He is a first baseman. Leonard Koenecke, formerly with the Giants, is in the thick of the battle for a starting outfield post.

Under their new catcher-manager, Bob O'Farrell, the Cincinnati Reds are confident of going somewhere this season; but like the Dodgers, it seems they must have patience. The Reds should have more punch than they have enjoyed for some time. Pitching is the problem, however.

With their pitching staff still very weak and without Chuck Klein in their outfield, the Phillies cannot hope to get far. Curt Davis, a right-hander from San Francisco, is the leading addition to the staff of boxmen and he isn't exactly a jewel. Undoubtedly the Phillies and Reds will stage a two-club battle for last place.

In the National League Baseball Spotlight

By a Staff Photographer of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Left—Charles "Red" Lucas, Pittsburgh Pirates. Top Row, Left to Right—"Casey" Stengel, Brooklyn; Bob O'Farrell, Cincinnati, and Travis Jackson, New York Giants. In Circle—Tony Piet, Cincinnati. Lower Right—Charles "Chuck" Klein, Chicago Cubs.

Helene Mayer Wins National Fencing Title

NEW YORK, April 12 (AP)—Helene Mayer, representing the Los Angeles Athletic Club, captured the women's national indoor fencing championship for 1934 last night at the American Women's Association in the eighteenth annual tournament when she defeated Dorothy Locke, defending titleholder, in the final bout of the night.

At the conclusion of the final round-robin, Miss Mayer and Miss Locke each had a record of four bouts won and one lost. Miss Mayer had overwhelmed Miss Locke, 5—0, in their meeting, but had been the victim of an upset at the hands of Marion Lloyd, former champion on two occasions, by the score of 5—4, in the last regular bout of the round-robin.

Miss Lloyd's unexpected victory over the former Olympic champion necessitated a fence-off. Miss Locke took a 1—0 lead, but Miss Mayer scored four touches in a row. Miss Locke counted twice to make it 4—3; but Miss Mayer took the bout and championship by scoring the next touch.

As a result, the youthful Scripps College German girl received the gold medal presented by Anne Morgan, president of the American Woman's Association, and Miss Locke was awarded the silver medal for runnerup position.

Rangers Buy Levinsky

NEW YORK, April 12 (AP)—The New York Rangers of the National Hockey League yesterday announced the purchase of Alex Levinsky from the Toronto Maple Leafs. Levinsky, formerly of Syracuse, N. Y., has played defense for the last four years with the Leafs. He is 24 years old.

By-Plays—By George M. R. Holmes
Sports Editor

Will the Baseball Writers Be Right?

AS HAS been the custom for a number of years, the baseball writers who cover the National and American Leagues, as well as the sports editors, were asked to pick the order in which the eight clubs in each of these two major leagues would finish the season of 1934. These polls show that the majority of the "experts" are predicting that the next World Series will again find the New York Giants and Washington Senators competing for the biggest honor known in professional baseball. While it is sometimes the case that the pennant winners of one year do not repeat the next, it is not at all surprising that the so-called "experts" should favor the Giants and Senators to repeat.

Yankees Close to Senators

That the Senators will repeat in the American League is not the unanimous opinion of the 97 who voted. In fact, the New York Yankees appear to be nearly as popular a choice for the pennant of the junior organization, as the margin was only seven votes in favor of Washington. That these two teams are favorites far and above the other six teams is shown by the fact that the third team in the list received only eight votes for first place as against 49 for Washington and 33 for New York.

Red Sox Gain Much Favor

Probably the most surprising part of the whole poll was the placing of the Boston Red Sox in third place. Next to the Senators and Yankees, the Red Sox received the most votes to finish first, another surprising feature of the poll. They were given 29 votes for third place as against 22 for the Tigers. Probably never before has a club moved up so much in the estimation of the experts as have the Red Sox this year and, whether or not this is justified, will depend almost entirely on the work of Lefty Grove, Walberg and Bishop, three players received from the Philadelphia Athletics last winter. It is also interesting to note that one of the main reasons for placing the Detroit Tigers close to the Red Sox is the acquisition of another Athletic star, Mickey Cochrane, the brilliant catcher and batter who is to manage the Tigers this year. All in all the securing of four of last year's Athletics is being regarded as sufficient grounds for rating two of the American League clubs in the first division.

Mack Back in Second Division

But how about that second division? Ten or more years ago it was a familiar sight to find the Athletics far down in the American League standing, not only in the spring forecasts, but at the end of the race. In fact, when one was picking the order of the American League in April, it was quite common practice to start with the Athletics in the so-called cellar. But to find the Athletics being consigned to seventh place, even though Connie Mack did let some of his best players go, comes as a shock to many. To us it looks as if they would have to be given a better position if they get any kind of pitching. The Browns have been consigned to last place by almost unanimous consent and based on their showing of 1933 few will question the wisdom of the experts placing them there. There is, however, one thing which may rob the voters of their good judgment on this selection and that is the managership of Rogers Hornsby. That he will be able to get better results from the Browns this year than was obtained last year is the firm conviction of those who have watched Hornsby's baseball career, and it behooves the Cleveland Indians and Chicago White Sox to watch their step or they may not sustain the judgment which the experts have placed in their 1934 ability.

Braves May Spill the Beans

National League votes show that there are at least four clubs regarded as possible first-place winners; but the Giants and Chicago Cubs are given the call by quite a decided margin. The Giants received 40 votes, while the Cubs received 34. St. Louis came next with 18, Pittsburgh next with nine, and the Braves had a lone vote for first. Brooklyn, Philadelphia and Cincinnati received practically no consideration for a first-division place. To our way of thinking, if the first-division selections are going to finish along the lines forecasted, they are going to have to overcome some serious opposition from the Braves, who, despite the loss of Rabbit Maranville, appear to be entitled to a higher place in the standing than was given them by the experts. Picking the winners has been and always will be a part of every major-league baseball season. Then comparing the standings with those at the end of the season furnishes lots of amusement to everyone except those who, as last year, were picking the Giants to finish no better than sixth.

Olive McKean Ties Record In Winning Title

Washington A. C. Girl Defeats 1933 Champion in 100 Freestyle Swim

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, April 12—Olive McKean of the Washington Athletic Club, Seattle, Wash., was crowned queen of the 100-yard freestyle at the women's senior indoor swimming championships of the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States here last night at the Lake Shore Athletic Club.

In this race, regarded as the greatest test of sprint swimmers, Miss McKean deposed the 1933 champion, Lenore Kight of the Carnegie Library Club, Homestead, Penna. The Washington girl tied the championship record of 1m. 3.4s. for the 75-foot pool. Splashing side by side in the middle of a six-lane field, Miss McKean finished by the flash of a hand ahead of the Homestead girl. In an outside lane Alice Bridges of Whitin Community Club, Whitin, Mass., finished a close third.

The smallest and slimmest of the sextet of finalists, Katherine Rawls of Miami Beach, Fla., won the national championship 300-yard medley swim by a margin of 10 yards. Leading at each stage, 100 yards breast, 100 yards back, and 100 yards crawl, Miss Rawls not only defended the championship she won a year ago, but set a new world's record of 4m. 12.2s. She held the former record at 4m. 14.8s. A team mate from the Miami Beach Club, June Burr, was second, and Johanna Gorman of the Carnegie Library Club was a close third.

Jack Medica of the Washington A. C., swimming an exhibition 400 meters, improved the world's record. He did it in 4m. 43.2s., as compared to the standard of 4m. 47s. set by Jean Taris of Rheims, France.

100-Yard Women's Senior Freestyle—Won by Olive McKean, Washington A. C.; Lenore Kight, Carnegie Library Club, second; Alice Bridges, Whitin Community Association, third. Time—1m. 3.4s. (Ties championship record.)

300-Yard Women's Senior Medley—Won by Katherine Rawls, Miami Beach Club; Jane Burr, Miami Beach Club, second; Johanna Gorman, Carnegie Library Club, third. Time—4m. 12.2s. (Breaks world's record.)

Bermuda Yachtsmen Win Fourth Straight

International One-Design Yachting Series

Yachts and Country	Points
Starling, Bermuda	25¼
Susan, U. S. A.	23
Longtail, Bermuda	20½
Cyric II, Bermuda	18
Cardinal, Bermuda	17¼
Sue Z, U. S. A.	17
Gull, U. S. A.	13
Nancy, U. S. A.	10

Team Standing

Country	Points
Bermuda	81
United States	63

HAMILTON, Bermuda, April 12 (AP)—Outsailing their daring rivals in a 30-mile southwesterly gale, the Bermuda one-design yacht fleet defeated the team of Long Island Sound Interclub Class Boats for the fourth successive time yesterday. The Bermuda boats won by 20 1-4 points to 16 although the American skippers cracked on sail in the high wind in an effort to cut down the Bermudian advantage.

Yacht	Time
Cardinal, Bayard Dill	5:11:07
Sue Z, H. R. Burt	5:11:22
Susan, O. M. Pearson	5:11:47
Cyril II, George Snowden	5:13:09
Longtail, Teddy Goslin	5:13:30
Starling, J. E. Pearman	5:13:47
Gull, Paul Shields	5:13:53
Nancy, D. G. Miller	5:13:47

Pacific Coast League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Los Angeles	7	2	.778
San Francisco	5	4	.556
Sacramento	5	4	.556
Oakland	5	4	.556
Missions	5	4	.556
Hollywood	3	6	.333
Seattle	3	6	.333
Portland	3	6	.333

Results April 11

Los Angeles 11, Hollywood 7.
Oakland 6, Seattle 5.
Sacramento 10, Portland 0.
Missions 10, San Francisco 5.

Peden and Zach Win

CLEVELAND, April 12 (AP)—William "Torchy" Peden of Victoria, B. C., and Freddie Zach of Switzerland won Cleveland's second six-day bicycle race of the winter-spring season on a point basis last night, Charlie Ritter and Robby Thomas having pressed them closely and held them even on laps during the final furious hour of sprinting.

Cochet Defeats Richards

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio, April 12 (AP)—Henri Cochet, French tennis star, triumphed over Vincent Richards, American pro expert, 6—1, 4—6, 6—2, before a small crowd here last night. Martin Plaa, another Frenchman, easily defeated Bruce P. Barnes, Texan, 6—2, 6—1; and the foreign team conquered Richards and Barnes, 6—3, 6—3, in a doubles match.

To Play Off Ties

NEW HAVEN, Conn., April 12 (AP)—The four members of the Quadrangular Hockey League—Yale, Harvard, Princeton and Dartmouth—have decided that future ties for the league championship will be decided by a playoff. There was no playoff of the tie for the championship this year between Yale and Dartmouth.

Exhibition Baseball Results

By the Associated Press

Cincinnati (N.) 11, Atlanta (S. A.) 8.
Cleveland (A.) 7, New York (N.) 3.
Detroit (A.) 18, Birmingham (S. A.) 4.
New York (A.) 8, Knoxville (S. A.) 4.
Pittsburgh (N.) 13, Chicago (A.) 0.
St. Louis (N.) 5, St. Louis (A.) 3.

College Baseball Results

Harvard 10, Boston 5.
Illinois 14, Bradley Tech 4.
Northeastern 13, Brown 7.
West Point 11, Vermont 10.

London Highfield Wins

LONDON, April 12 (AP)—London Highfield defeated Leigh 25 to 8 in a Rugby league match under floodlights here last night.

Sporting Around the Hub

THE weather man gave the Braves a chilly reception yesterday when they arrived in Boston to prepare for the annual spring series with the Red Sox. Manager Bill McKechnie called a batting drill in the middle of the day, but cut it short when rain started to fall. The Red Sox are scheduled to be in Newark today to play an exhibition game with the International League club of that city. They reach Boston tomorrow morning. Weather permitting, the Sox and Braves meet tomorrow afternoon at three o'clock. Bring your overcoat and galoshes.

* * *

As if McKechnie hadn't had enough trouble—with the loss of Maranville—it was announced yesterday that Bobby Smith will not be able to pitch for at least three weeks or a month. Smith is rated about No. 5 on the Tribal staff.

* * *

It was definitely learned yesterday that the Red Sox star, Bob Grove, will not be ready to pitch during the city series, nor when the American League season opens on Monday. Grove will probably begin throwing again in about 10 days or two weeks.

* * *

Bill Williams, well-known to local sports followers for his radio talks, will be official announcer at Fenway Park this season. His work will consist of announcing the batteries and lineups over the amplifier, and also any substitutions that may take place during the game.

* * *

Another local baseball item of interest is the announcement that Freddy Maguire, former Braves infielder, will manage the Wayland Rosebuds this season.

* * *

Harvard and Northeastern opened the local college baseball season with victories yesterday, the Crimson defeating Boston University, 10 to 5, while the Huskies were setting back Brown, 13 to 7.

* * *

They can start the B. A. A. Marathon anytime now—Clarence De Mar has sent in his entry. Seven times winner of the event, the veteran plodder will be given No. 1.

* * *

"Woe is me." Eddie Farrell's Harvard track team troubles doubled and trebled yesterday. Eddie Calvin, ace sprinter and broad jumper who won three first places against Yale last spring, is believed to be out for the season. He evidently has not recovered sufficiently from a January ailment.

* * *

University of Michigan's powerful swimming team meets a picked New England group this evening at the Brookline Municipal Baths. The Wolverines hold the Big Ten and United States intercollegiate championships.

* * *

Al Mowatt returned to his position as stroke in Tech's varsity shell yesterday afternoon and Capt. Johnny Westfall went back to No. 6 seat. Westfall stroked the crew while Mowatt was absent.

Moncton Hawks Defeat United States Titlist

International Hockey Series

	Won	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst
Moncton (Canada)	2	1	18	6
Detroit (U. S.)	1	2	6	18

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO, April 12—The third and final game of the series between the Moncton Hawks and the Detroit White Stars, amateur champions of Canada and the United States, respectively, was played here last night and resulted in an overwhelming victory for Moncton, 13 to 3, who recently won the Canadian title for the second year in succession. Detroit won the first game, 2 to 1 after 10 minutes overtime, while Moncton evened the series with a 4-to-1 victory. In the third game the Moncton team gave its best display here in some six games and completely outclassed Detroit.

Moncton		Detroit
Irvine, McManus, lw	rw,	Hunt, Crossman
Connolly, James, c	c,	Bigham, Reed
McDonald, Webster, rw	lw,	Sullivan, Kirwan
Burrage, Miller, ld	rd,	Wright, David
Gill, rd	ld,	Robson
Foster, g	g,	McMahon

Score—Moncton 13, Detroit 3. Goals—Gill 2, McDonald 2, McManus 2, Miller 2, Webster 2, Connolly, James, Burrage for Moncton; David, Bigham, Sullivan for Detroit. Assists—Miller 2, James 2, Connolly, McManus, Gill, McDonald, Irvine for Moncton; Hunt 2, Crossman, Reed for Detroit. Referee—M. J. Rodden, Toronto. Time—Three 20m. periods.

Stoefen Quits Singles Play At Pinehurst

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PINEHURST, N. C., April 12—The first ranking tennis stars of Canada and the United States, other candidates for the Davis Cup teams of both countries, and a college player were among the survivors here yesterday. The field in the men's singles, seeking the North and South title, was cut down to eight, as the result of play in the second and third rounds on the clay courts of the Pinehurst Country Club. But the name of Lester R. Stoefen is missing from those entering the quarterfinal. He played in the doubles, but defaulted his singles match to Armand L. Bruneau, who in turn was eliminated by Anthony Latona of Georgetown University.

Francis X. Shields, No. 1 player in the United States, entered the quarterfinal by using his service to good advantage and attacking the backhand of Barnard T. Welch, Duke University star. Welch won a game on service in the first set, but Shields won all the others.

Canada's No. 1 star, Walter Martin, downed Harvey W. Harris of the University of North Carolina after the latter had won three games in the first set. The other Canadian, Marcel Rainville, the Dominion's No. 2 star, defeated a Bay State player, E. J. Fuller of Salem, Mass., 6—3, 7—5.

Wilmer L. Allison Jr. won two matches, defeating Adolphe de Menezes of Rio de Janeiro, 6—0, 6—0, and Walter M. Levitan of University of North Carolina. Allison's second match went to extra games, 7—5, 6—2.

The third round was completed when George M. Lott Jr. beat F. C. Baggs of New York, 6—4, 4—6, 6—4; Bryan M. Grant Jr. downed John P. Higgins of Duke, 6—3, 6—4, and J. Gilbert Hall eliminated Giles Verstraten of Long Island, 6—1, 6—3.

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Luncheon 11:30 to 2 Dinner 5:30 to 8
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SELECTED

Each Friday, the Household Arts-Crafts-Cuisine Page brings you carefully chosen recipes and ideas. The advertisements on this page also are selected with care, so that readers may be reliably informed of worth-while products.

All Ireland's Folk Are Interested in Dublin's Famous Spring Show, May 2 to 5

Here They Come to Dublin In Their Antique Bonnets, A-Riding in Donkey Carts

What Paris Says About the Current Styles Makes no Great Difference to the Folk Who Attend the Spring Show in May

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN — Fashion values are turned topsy-turvy when the oldest bonnets gain highest admiration at the annual Dublin Spring Show, which is being held this year May 2, 3, 4 and 5.

As gala day of Irish farm folk, the Spring Show is in striking contrast to the famous Horse Show in August. The difference is as marked as that between rough homespun tweeds and shiny top hats. In place of women's fluttering Paris creations there are "Sunday-bests" handed down from generation to generation, repeatedly reclaimed from cupboard and drawer like prized uniforms. And usually the older the hats the more they are respected.

Informal attire, however, seems to loosen tongues so that the occasion is one of the friendliest and everybody seems to know everyone else. Farmers flock from all over the Free State, some of them in comic little donkey carts. From Northern Ireland they troop over the frontier line and political disagreements are drowned by the lowing of cattle and the medley of other livestock noises.

The fine buildings and grounds of the Royal Dublin Society at Ball's Bridge become the shop window of agriculture for four days. The organizers try to have all the latest farming developments on view and few farmers who want to be up-to-the-minute in the methods care to miss the show.

A feature of this year's show is the mechanical machinery. The Fianna Fail Government's plan to turn over a large acreage to beet sugar production has encouraged a number of foreign firms to exhibit the latest implements for this branch of farming. Czechoslovakia and Belgium are showing continental types of beet harvesters. Some of the machinery is the product of Irish manufacturers, but it mostly comes from Britain.

There are numerous stalls where Irish-made goods of nearly every kind can be seen—delicate embroideries, hand-woven tweeds, riding boots and all sorts of saddlery and leather goods and many kinds of knitted work. The introduction at last year's show of special awards for native goods proved highly popular and is being extended this year.

The judging rings for livestock are focal points of the show grounds, for the pride of the Irish farmer is still his cattle despite the serious situation of the market following Britain's tariff restrictions.

There is extensive accommodation in covered stands. Reserved seats number 3,000, while there is weatherproof standing room for another 10,000. Round the inclosure 10,000 to 15,000 more can be accommodated.

For the ordinary visitor to Ball's Bridge not concerned with the technicalities of an agricultural show there need hardly be a dull moment.

Mr. Edward Bohane, the greatly respected director of the Royal Dublin Society, is a master at organizing entertainments. There are bands and a variety of side shows as well as horse jumping and pony riding contests. But above all there is Ireland on the spree—one of the most absorbing sights to be seen anywhere.

Dubliners Are Proud of Broad O'Connell Street

Courtesy British Travel and Industrial

Capital Famous for Georgian Architecture

One of Ireland's Most Important and Beautiful City Streets Is Named for Daniel O'Connell, Irish Patriot, Whose Monument Dominates the Thoroughfare. The Bridge at the Head of This Street Compares Favorably With Waterloo Bridge, London.

Irish Architects Unite to Preserve Charms of Capital

Dublin Has Distinctive Eighteenth Century Character

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN—Georgian Dublin has gained a stanch protector of its dignified appearance in the Royal Institute of the Architects of Ireland.

A campaign is being launched by this organization to save the city from thoughtless development, unsightly building, ugly advertising displays and untidiness, and to educate Dubliners to review critically the face of the capital and to insist on its reflecting the cultural tradition of the nation.

Under cover of the twentieth-century expression "amenities," it is urged, the octopus of haphazard building is threatening the beauty of the city. It is pointed out that artistic planning and pleasing architecture need make no extra call on the purse. Simple dignity of line and proportion, surface material, color and restraint in ornamentation are advocated.

When Dublin was last the seat of an all-Ireland Parliament, at the end of the eighteenth century, it was one of the largest and foremost cities of Europe. Since then it has become one of the breaking points of feudalism and its new progress, structural as well as political and economic, is being watched with wide interest.

Its eighteenth-century character remains largely intact and the problem to be tackled is the successful blending of old and new.

The site of the city is recognized as one of the finest in Europe. Under the broad sweep of the Wicklow Mountains in the background it spreads out at the head of Dublin Bay, with a southern shore-line which has been likened to the surroundings of Naples. There is little hint of its ancient Celtic origin in the layout of the city, for the Wide Street Commissioners accomplished for Dublin in the eighteenth century what Hausmann did for Paris in the nineteenth.

Imposing O'Connell Street is headed by a bridge of the same name which is as wide as it is long and its orderly throng of home-bound city workers in the evening compares favorably with the skirmish of Londoners over Waterloo Bridge.

Dignified residential squares, straight, wide diagonal and circumferential thoroughfares, and ample dockside accommodation are other outstanding features of the city. But with the transfer of the Parliament to London in 1800 the town-planners' schemes were halted and a decay set in.

Today the authorities are aiming to make Dublin one of Europe's finest capitals again, and the Royal Institute of Architects of Ireland seeks to help this development along the right lines. It is hoped to prevent any further projects such as the one by which an iron railway bridge obliterated a favorite view of the Customs House—"the Glory of Dublin." It is pointed out that another newly-erected concrete bridge near by causes no obstruction of this view.

The institute looks to the time when new buildings and schemes will be reviewed critically in the press, and when people will discuss the merits and shortcomings of the projects just as they do those of the latest novels and films. Signs of increasing public interest are already observed and the present moment is held opportune for the creation of a practical guide giving suggestions to the public as to what to avoid and in which directions to look for beauty and dignity.

Special attention is urged to allocation of advertisement hoardings on billboards to suitable places and to orderly arrangement of the advertisements themselves.

Temperance Taught To League of Youth

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN—Temperance is one of the watchwords of Gen. Eoin O'Duffy, leader of the Blue Shirts or League of Youth Movement.

An instance of the way the General encourages total abstinence by word and example was reported from one of his meetings in the South of Ireland. He was being entertained at supper when he noticed bottles of wine on the table.

"What are your ages, you young fellows?" he asked. None was more than 21.

"Away with all the bottles, then," he ordered.

The members of the league promptly obeyed him.

Allotments and Grants Planned In Ireland to Aid Unemployed

'Back to the Farms' Is New Slogan and Government Is Doing All It Can to Encourage Wider Utilization of Land

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN—A far-reaching scheme of allotments for jobless in the Free State and government grants for free seeds, implements and manures is to be operated under the new Acquisition of Land Bill. Wider powers are given to local authorities to utilize land, and funds are to be provided for compensating these authorities.

The urgency for putting as many families as possible on the land is one of the main planks in the platform of the Fianna Fail Government. Thousands of acres of ranches are not maintaining their fair share of the population, Mr. Thomas Derrig, Minister for Education, told a political meeting at Kilkenny.

"The problem is now more pressing than ever," Mr. Derrig continued, "because the natural outlet—emigration for the young people—is no longer there, and we have to make provision for them. Under the new land bill we hope to take more speedy and effective steps to deal with the problems of land distribution."

An act of 1926 dealing with the allotment question required that a local authority should be of opinion that the costs and expenses incurred in providing and maintaining land for allotments would be recouped by rents and other moneys received. That provision is repealed under the new bill and local authorities are empowered to let allotments to unemployed persons at such rents as they "may be reasonably expected to pay," or at a nominal rent.

Allotments will be let for a period not exceeding 11 months. Whenever a local authority lets allotments at rents which are less than the rents provided for in the bill, the Government may pay to such local authority out of public funds such sum as he thinks proper to recoup the local authority for the loss sustained in letting allotments at such rents.

Provision is made for the reduction of certain existing rents. The Government is empowered to recoup the local authority out of public funds for any loss sustained.

The Minister for Agriculture, with the sanction of the Minister for Finance, may provide grants out of public funds to any local authority, association of persons, or any corporate body or incorporated approved association, for the provision, free of cost, to unemployed persons to whom lettings of allotments have been made, of seeds, manures and agricultural implements.

Local authorities may appropriate any land belonging to them for the purpose of allotments. Where a local authority pays compensation for deterioration of land, the Minister may pay compensation to the local authority out of public funds.

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Invite you to test a new Fur Cleaning Service characterised by Speed—safety, efficiency and economy. Meets the most exacting demands without injuring the most delicate Fur or its lining which is not removed for cleaning.
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42'-

Waterproof coats from 21/-
Showerproof coats from 45/-
LADIES' KNITTED SUITS: 2-Piece cardigan and jumper suits, 27/6, 35/-, 45/-, 55/-. 3-Piece knitted suits from 3 guineas. Ladies' tweed skirts in various styles and shades, 10/6, 12/6, 14/6 to 49/6. A lovely selection of wool jumpers and cardigans from 10/6. Hand-knit jumpers and cardigans from 27/6. Ladies' suede jackets with buttons or with Zipp-fastener in Brown, Green and Blue, 3½ guineas. Ladies' rainproof Golf Jackets, 35/-.
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Also at O'Connell Street, and in Cork
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29 South Frederick Street, Dublin
Telephone Dublin 61874
Visit our Stand No. 186 in the Machinery Paddock at Ballsbridge

The Editor's Puzzle

296

~~You would confer a great favor which would be much appreciated by Mr.~~ D. ~~I would feel honored~~ if my wife and ~~myself~~ said the caller~~if you could see to him~~ [illegible] ~~your way clear to come~~ [illegible] ~~over to our house for dinner~~ Friday evening, at ~~about~~ 6 ~~o'clock p.m.~~

(Edited form of puzzle which appears on Daily Features page.)

Visitors
to R. D. S. Spring Show
are invited to inspect our Stand in Main Hall.
We shall have many interesting novelties on Display.
LAMBERT BRIEN & Co. DUBLIN Ltd.
47 GRAFTON ST., DUBLIN

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Our City and Suburban Stores give thorough satisfaction, and offer the most attractive up-to-date selections in the following classes of goods at THE LOWEST PRICES CONSISTENT WITH SOUND VALUE.
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Dubliners Are Being Asked to Help Beautify Their City and Preserve Its Charms

Gaelic Bards Still Wander Over Ireland Telling Tales Along With News o' the World

Folklore Society Setting Down Songs and Stories of Yarn-Spinners Who Furnish Peasants Time-Honored Entertainment

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN—Ireland is one of the literary lumber rooms of Europe where folklore enthusiasts can still rummage for hidden gems of ancient culture.

The rich lore of the peasant people as recounted by the story-teller in the form of songs, saga and legend still brings color to the village fair and thrills the hushed audience round the turf fire of a lonely cottage by the sea. But the retreat of old customs before advancing civilization is recognized as a warning and Ireland is determined not to let its unrecorded history be submerged by the relentless sands of time.

And so under the guidance of the Folklore of Ireland Society the systematic recording of song and story is being achieved. Students of Gaelic are visiting remote corners of the western seaboard, seeking the picturesque story-tellers—the literary figures of the peasantry. Beneath great open chimneys and in village market squares the scribes write down for posterity tales that have hitherto existed only in the memory of their recounters.

There is Miclim McDonough, of Carna, Conemara, who has a repertoire of more than 200 stories. According to present day standards he is uneducated, but from his lips flows a stream of rich literature. Surely he would soon win fame as a magazine writer if he knew how to put pen to paper. But his soft limpid blue eyes suggest he would be averse to any commercial venture.

The stories have often been picked up on the road from a fiddler here and a poor tramp with a dog there. They are only heard once, but then the story-tellers are gifted with exceptional memories.

Folklore is to the scattered crofters what movies are to modern towns and villages. The teller is warmly welcomed in every home. Friends gather from neighboring cottages. They crowd the living room, sitting on the floor, the stairs and on clods of turf, which serve as chairs. Beside the open fireplace, where a big kettle hangs over the glowing peat, sits the story-teller. The host himself starts the narrating with a story of his own. Then the program proper begins.

First there may be a "comic"—a short humorous sketch. The audience relaxes and easy laughter rings out. Then there is probably the "Topical News Reel" in which the narrator reviews the latest gossip of the road, the tavern and the market place.

But all this is a preliminary to the "Big Picture." Tense expectation fills the room. The main tale may last 20 minutes or 1½ hours.

Perhaps it is Patrick McAuliffe, farmer of County Cork, who is spinning one of his favorite yarns.

"Once upon a time," he begins, "and a very good time it was; neither in your time nor my time, but in former times, when the eagles used to build their nests in old men's beards . . ." And his tale, as translated in the journal of the Folklore of Ireland Society, proceeds to trace the adventures of a Fairy Prince and a Kind Servant Girl who helps him and whom he eventually marries.

As the theme unfolds there are cheers for the hero and jeers for the villain. In conclusion the teller usually says in effect, "That is my story good people, but it is not I who made it I hope you will remember me and those of the roads from whom I got these tales."

The stories are also told as sideshows at county fairs and markets where they prove very popular.

To many of these peasant people the busy western world is just another tale—something round which stories are weaved for entertainment, but hardly to be believed.

Tom O'Direirin, for instance, was taken to London recently for a two weeks visit. The British capital seemed to mean little to him. The mighty evidence in London of centuries of progress passed before him like a dream. He showed more interest in stuffed animals in the Natural History Museum, South Kensington, than in all giant buildings, the swollen traffic stream and the countless inventions of natural science. He expressed no surprise at anything he saw, for an Irish peasant would consider that bad manners to his host.

A-Tellin' His Story at a Country 'Feis'

Courtesy of the Irish Tourist Association to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Tomás ó Nza Holds His Crowd

There Are Still Bards in Ireland Who Go About the Emerald Isle Like Minstrels of Old, Singing Songs and Telling Tales and Giving the News and Gossip of the Big World. This One Is Doing His Part at a Gathering at Carna, County Galway. And They're Listenin'.

Boston 'Phone Call Helped Lonely Girl

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN—Long-distance telephone facilities have their disadvantages, a Dublin barrister has found. His servant girl, the story is recounted, feeling lonely one day, called a friend in Boston, Mass. Result—£17 on the quarterly account.

The wonders of the 'phone were new to the girl when she came to the barrister's home. "Is it true you can talk to New York, or maybe Boston?" she asked one day. "Oh, yes, it is often done," was the reply. "Fancy! I have a friend in Boston—" the girl added pensively.

Then came the account. Inquiries were made. The girl admitted she had been lonely and had called up her friend. She had never thought about the cost.

The barrister paid the bill.

Housing Program In Ireland Ahead Of Its Schedule

22,000 New Houses Get Under Way for Workmen's Homes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN—The Irish Free State is tackling its problem of building 60,000 new workmen's dwellings with such vigor that it is now well ahead of its schedule planned by an act of 1932.

A program to provide 15,000 houses in three years was provided for by this act, Mr. Sean T. O'Kelly, Minister for Local Government and Public Health, pointed out in a recent statement. But from the strides made up to date, he said, it was evident that more rapid progress was being made. He gave figures to show that 22,000 houses had either been completed, or were under construction, or had tenders invited for them.

Some 6000 dwellings have been completed by local authorities, public utility societies and private persons. More than 5000 are in course of construction by local authorities. Public utility societies and private persons have more than 7000 at present under construction, while tenders have been invited by local authorities for another 3620.

Additional Plans

In addition, Mr. O'Kelly said, local authorities had schemes under which lands had been acquired and plans approved for 4449 houses, while schemes were in various earlier stages of preparation for more than 11,000 others, in both urban and rural districts.

During the present year, Mr. O'Kelly announced, the Government intends to organize a special housing week when all persons concerned in the housing problem are to be invited to share in an interchange of views and ideas.

In the year ending March 31, 1933, loans amounting to £1,705,622 were sanctioned for housing, while for the year 1933-34 the amount was nearly £3,000,000. In the coming year, according to the Minister, local authorities will maintain the rapid rate of progress and rural authorities are expected to show much greater activity.

In Dublin, on one site alone in Crumlin, it is intended to provide about 3000 houses and build up a town as big as Drogheda. Plans for this scheme were described by Mr. O'Kelly, who said there would be 188 acres actually under three and four-roomed houses. The area under open roads was to be 23 acres. In addition, the Dublin Corporation had made arrangements for churches, schools and playgrounds.

Slum Clearance

Hitherto the rents of Corporation houses have been fixed without any regard to the necessity for housing very poor people, according to Mr. P. Monaghan, City Manager. He pointed out that by letting the 254 dwellings now nearing completion at Gurranebraher at the uniform rate of six shillings a week, including rates, many of those for whom the houses were really intended would be unable to live in them or would soon have to be dispossessed because of rent arrears. On the other hand there would be some people who would enjoy accommodation of a superior character at rents considerably lower than their ability to pay.

By a system of rent adjustment in relation to income, Mr. Monaghan urged, rents would vary up and down with ability to pay from time to time. In times of abnormal unemployment, he said, a public authority might lose heavily, but losses and gains would average out over a period of years, and no family would be driven into cellars or attics. The varying rent might be regarded as a form of family endowment.

Control of Prices Under Commission Being Considered

Ireland's 7-Year Plan for New Housing Advances Idea

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN—Investigation of building costs in the Irish Free State with a view to instituting powers to control prices and prevent profiteering is being undertaken here by the Prices Commission.

One of the first witnesses on this matter to be heard by the commission was Mr. J. P. McCarron, Secretary of the Department of Local Government and Public Health. While making no specific complaint of prices of building materials, this official witness stated that an inquiry was essential, in view of the coming formulation of a seven-year housing plan, which is to follow the initial two- or three-year plan now in operation.

"An enormous and quite abnormal amount of building construction is in being and in prospect, relating not only to housing, but to the erection of hospitals, sanatoria and buildings for commercial or other purposes," he declared. Thus it was necessary that prices should be closely scrutinized to prevent profiteering and to maintain reasonable levels, if the public purse and the interests of rate payers and rent payers were to be safeguarded.

Today, according to Mr. McCarron, "the full housing program of the Government contemplates expenditure from public funds of over £20,000,000. That expenditure would consist of grants and loans to private persons and public utility societies providing new houses, grants to small farmers and agricultural laborers, reconstruction of existing houses and loans to local authorities for carrying out schemes to provide houses in urban and rural areas."

Tara's Muted Harp Dusted Off; Broken Strings Again Restrung

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN—A move to rescue the Irish harp from its purely emblematic function on flags and coins and strike it into tune again in line with Scotland's virile bagpipes and Wales' unquenchable song is afoot here.

Music from over the water has set some Gaelic enthusiasts wondering how they can encourage a revival of harp-playing. They point out that unless some effort is made the song of this instrument, which so well expresses that soft, sad air of Erin, may suffer the same fate as the one which Thomas Moore, the Irish poet, mourned:

The harp that once through Tara's halls,
The soul of music shed,
Now hangs as mute on Tara's walls,
As if that soul were fled.—
So sleeps the pride of former days,
So glory's thrill is o'er,
And hearts, that once beat high for praise,
Now feel that pulse no more.

Tara is in County Meath and the ancient Kings of Ireland are said to have had their seat there. The kings were enthroned on the Lia Fail, or Stone of Destiny, which is now in the Coronation chair at Westminster in London.

The extent to which Ireland's remote past is entwined with the strings of the harp was described by Miss Maurin O'Shea in a lecture on the Cruit (small harp) at the annual general meeting of the University College Gaelic Literary Society here.

References to the Irish harp, Miss O'Shea said, could be traced back to the battle of Moytura in 1800 B. C. between the Formonians and the Tuatha-de-Dannans.

History showed, she continued, that the place of the harp in Ireland was an honored one, and was recognized in other countries. In the Christian era two tribes of Irishmen went to Scotland, one about 130 A. D. and the other about 450 A. D., and introduced the harp there.

The Welsh, Miss O'Shea claimed, also received their knowledge of the harp from Ireland. In 1059 the King of North Wales was forced to go into exile in Ireland, and his son, Gruffydd ap Cunan, introduced the instrument from Ireland.

Miss O'Shea appealed for a new movement to popularize the national instrument.

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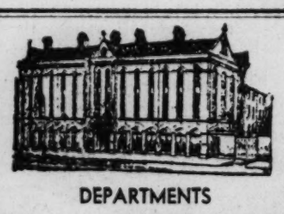
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One of Dublin Show's Most Spectacular Events Is the Annual Plowing Contest

Peat Experiments Focus New Hopes In Ireland's Bogs

Motor Spirits Distilled From Lowly Turf and Potatoes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN—Peat from Ireland's bog lands is making a bid to drive the wheels of industry and transport as well as warming cottage firesides and cooking griddle cakes.

A scheme for producing industrial alcohol from potatoes and turf has been planned by the Fianna Fail Government. It is intended to mix the home-produced alcohol with imported gasoline in order to reduce the country's present petrol bill of more than £500,000 a year. Five distilleries and one refinery are scheduled for erection during 1934.

Further indication of the importance turf is expected to play in the future development of the Free State was given at the recent annual meeting of the Grand Canal Company here. While regretting a loss of revenue following the introduction of tariffs, Mr. John McCann, who presided, said that the company anticipated compensation from a big extension of turf carrying as a result of the campaign for increased utilization of native products.

A committee of investigation has already reported favorably here on peat for motor spirits, and in 1925 Irish turf was successfully tested in France for this purpose. Further work in developing this new use for the Free State's widespread bog lands will be one of the tasks of the Industrial Research Council which is being established by the Government.

In the meantime potatoes are to be used as the raw product in the distilleries. The scheme will at first be experimental rather than a commercial proposition with little interference with the gasoline importing industry, it is pointed out.

Discussing the project in the Dail, Mr. Sean F. Lemass, Minister of Industry and Commerce, said that the distilleries would utilize about 25,000 tons of potatoes a year at a price near 35 shillings a ton. The by-products of the industrial alcohol, he said, were a valuable cattle food, and farmers would be encouraged to use them. The first year's working of the distilleries would be taken as an indication of the advisability of developing the project on a big-scale commercial basis.

Referring to the Government's plan for wide activities of the Industrial Research Council, Mr. Lemass pointed out that in recent years rapid progress had been made in other countries in the organization of research work.

But the time had come, the Minister continued, when the Government must take part in an intelligently planned system of research. It was intended to compose the council of honorary members with specialized knowledge. They would be entitled to traveling and incidental expenses. In addition there would be a permanent secretary, and a small staff and library. The annual grant called for was estimated at £5500.

One of the functions of the council will be to advise the Government on the granting of assistance to inventors whose activities are likely to have beneficial national results.

A Sheep Fair at Killarney

B. R. Taylor

Here's Where You See the Real People

The Farmers and Their Wives Gather at the Fairs, Some in Their Narrow Old Bowler Hats, But With the Broad Ever-Green Sense of Humor That's Known the Wide World Over.

Museum's Tableaux To Bring Ireland's History Back Again

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN — Viceregal Lodge in Phoenix Park, past home of Governor Generals and thus a symbol of former English authority, is being transformed into a museum depicting Ireland's history.

The Lodge is to form an addition to Dublin's Museum of Science and Art in Kildare Street, but it is not intended to fill it merely with rows of glass cases of lifeless relics of the past. The aim is to give a series of pictures of present-day people's ancestors—showing the houses they lived in, the clothes they wore and the utensils they used. The nucleus of the display is to be a model of a cottage in the Aran Islands.

In seeking brighter museums the Free State is bringing itself into line with some other European countries which have recognized the limitations of ordinary arrays of exhibits which often convey to the average visitor little understanding of the type of civilization represented.

Plowing Contests For Irish Farmers Drew 5000 Persons

Wexford Won County Honor and Michael Redmond Ranked First

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN—Matching one clean-cut diamond-like furrow against another, more than 50 of Ireland's most skillful plowmen contested for the National Plowing Championship this year at Athenry, Galway.

Wexford stalwarts won premier honors in both team and individual classes.

A record crowd of some 5000 spectators gathered from all over the Free State. Frontier barriers were forgotten by parties from Northern Ireland who came to admire the tilling of their brother farmers.

To most of the watchers there was subtle significance in such comments as fleshy, angular and square plowing; ribbing, skimming and knifing. In accents ranging from the soft brogue of the South West to the clipped speech of Dublin and Wicklow they "talked shop" from the first bugle of the starting judge until the results were announced to a still eager audience under a starlit sky.

But apart from those present with a professional interest there were others to whom the day's contests were just a memorable entertainment. In the sparkling air of early spring they saw tanned champions of the soil displaying their age-old art, produced with such telling side effects as flashing plow blades, glistening horses and new-turned earth.

Even the merest novice could recognize that there were different styles of tilling. Peculiarities of soil call for varied methods. The Leinster man for instance turns an angular sod of about 5 ins. by 8¾ ins. His Munster rival plows with a twisted cutter to insure a deeper furrow needing less harrowing afterwards. Hence, the judging is no easy matter.

For the guidance of judges and entrants a standard scale of marks was introduced for the first time this year. Hitherto the allocation of marks was left to the discretion of the judges. The new system is expected to improve still further the plowman's skill.

The extent to which the championship and local contests have already benefited agriculture was stressed at the gathering by Mr. J. J Bergin, honorary secretary of the National Plowing Association. He declared that due to inter-county competitions the general standard of plowing throughout the Free State had improved to a degree that could not otherwise have been achieved without considerable expenditure.

The entry of 17 teams at Athenry was the highest since the inauguration of the championship, and included four counties which did not compete last year—Waterford, Westmeath, Leitrim and South Tipperary. Kerry was the only team that brought its own horses. The local committee lent 96.

In the county championship Wexford scored 449 marks, Dublin finished second with 428, Offaly third with 317, Wicklow fourth with 315, and Cork fifth with 314 marks.

Mr. Michael Redmond, the individual title winner, is a middle-aged farmer who has been winning championships since he was a boy. He had already won nine matches since the beginning of 1934. The runner-up was Mr. Redmond's own plowman, Mr. Mat Tobin.

Describing the convergence on Athenry of the farmers and visitors headed by Dr. James Ryan, Free State Minister for Agriculture, an Irish journalist wrote that the town had experienced no such invasion since Hugh Roe O'Donnell swept down on its Norman Walls in 1259, stormed the portcullis with his galloglasses, took the castle and drove the garrison to their ports. But the invasion of 1934 was a most friendly affair and the farmers of Galway gave their visitors a true Irish welcome.

Headin' for the Plowin'

London News Agency

Donkey Power Still Used in Rural Ireland

This Contestant Is Seen as He Makes His Cross-Country Trip, Carrying Also His Tools for a Digging Match.

Emerald Isle Is Haven for Gypsies, And Irish Tinkers Follow Their Lead

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN—Gayly painted caravans threading their way through the emerald countryside under Ireland's soft skies proclaim a growth of gypsy life in the Free State.

Romany folk have in fact found a happy haven where they are free to pitch their colorful encampments without interference, and where chain stores have not spoiled the market for their miscellaneous wares. They find a ready sale in the sparsely populated districts of the south and west for the baskets, brushes, saucepans, carpets and linoleum which hang in bundles from their caravans.

Moreover, the gypsies have set the fashion for nomadic existence. Already the Irish tinkers have followed their lead and taken to houses on wheels. Formerly they and their families slept in humble lodgings only when their trade had been brisk. Otherwise they huddled beneath the low carts in which they traveled from place to place. Now many of them are enjoying the luxury of always having a roof over their heads at night.

Some of the gypsy caravans reveal a high standard of comfort. Great pride is usually taken in keeping these homes spick and span. Curtains are spotlessly white and brasswork shines with dazzling brightness. In the winter months many of the caravans have their headquarters on the outskirts of Dublin. The children are sent to school, while the parents make day trips to near-by villages to sell their goods.

The tariff on tinware imposed by the Fianna Fail Government has helped the tinkers; country folk are also said to prefer hand-made articles because they last longer than mass-produced goods. By the roadside the tinker kindles his fire and brings his soldering irons to a red-hot glow to make tin cans of different shapes and sizes and to mend kitchen utensils, lamps and agricultural implements. And while the husband exploits his skill, his wife usually acts as saleswoman.

Shackleton Plans Expedition

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN—Interest is being taken here in the reported plans for a north pole expedition of the young son of Sir Ernest Shackleton, the famous Irish explorer who passed on 11 years ago while returning from the antarctic. Sir Ernest was born in Clare but spent much of his early life in Dublin.

Mr. Shackleton is understood to have been in Denmark recently, making inquiries and arrangements.

Slum Children Enjoy Holidays On Rotary Fund

Country Cottagers Make Room for Visitors Every Summer

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN—Children from Dublin's slums now make holiday amidst the beauties of Glen-na-Smole (the Valley of the Thrush), as a result of the activities of the city's Rotarians.

For young back-alley dwellers, hitherto denied their precious heritage of the green glory of Ireland's countryside the outlook changes from drab streets and smoky chimneys to a panorama of peaceful valleys dotted with whitewashed, thatched cottages.

More than 100 of the most needy children are given two weeks in the summer in these happy surroundings by means of a Fresh Air Fund. In small groups they are made guests of the cottagers, some of whom have built garage-like rooms to house as many as 10 beds.

Then at intervals members of the Rotary Club motor up to see them, bringing along brothers, sisters and friends for a day trip, with presents of sweets and biscuits.

Dublin Rotarians are also directing their attention toward helping the blind. Their aim in particular is to render personal services, such as sitting beside them at entertainment and explaining and describing the actions of the artists and scenic effects. Evenings are devoted to sitting with sightless persons and reading and chatting to them.

Plans for international visiting are considered another important function of the movement. Trips to England and Wales are regarded as unrivaled mediums for fostering friendship and understanding. Dublin parties visiting Welsh Rotarians in Colwyn Bay have expressed their wonder at the hospitality showered on them. They contend they are hard put to it to maintain such a high standard, but those who have experienced Irish hospitality will feel they must be well able to hold their own and more.

Ireland's Writers Will Compete For Academy's Prizes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN—Booksellers here report a better trade during 1933 than for many years past. Despite the continued growth of libraries there appears to be a revival of book-buying.

The Free State capital certainly reflects the Irishman's love of literature in the number of bookshops and their attractive displays. Invitingly dressed windows waylay passers-by and inside one finds long counters set out with selections to suit almost every conceivable taste. And most of the day a throng of "browsers" seems to be rewarding this enterprise.

It is regretted in some literary circles that Dublin firms do not publish more books by Irish authors. It is pointed out that it has been left to London publishers to print many of the Free State's best works.

Encouragement to support native talent, however, is anticipated following the decision of the Academy of Letters to award prizes for the most distinguished work by Irish authors. The younger school of novelists and poets is becoming very active and it is hoped that a number of struggling writers will be helped through the academy's action.

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Financial: Market Quotations

Speculators Show Special Fondness For Specialties

Some Stocks Enter New High Territory in Active Trading

By **Forrest Price**

Specialties held the center of the stage today.

The stock market generally moved forward, but much attention was attracted to Curtis Publishing which soared nearly 7 points to a new high, Hahn preferred which was very active, advancing 5 points, American Beet Sugar preferred which rose 6, and Loews.

The rubber stocks were active, also a miscellaneous assortment of issues some of which advanced into new high ground for the year.

In the higher territory class were Commonwealth & Southern preferred, Chesapeake & Ohio, Celotex, Firestone Tire preferred A, Electric Power & Light, Radio preferred A and B, Glidden, Barker preferred and Baldwin preferred.

Then there was a lot of little fellows which advanced enough to put them into new high ground for the year.

U. S. Steel, Case, Chrysler and Schenley were lower.

Total sales reached 1,350,000 shares.

The financial markets were particularly encouraged by the further advance in corporate loans. The absence of new bond issues has helped the rise in listed bonds, for there is a vast amount of money on hand that is not earning anything. The banks would like to put this money out to commercial use if they were able to do so under the new securities act. U. S. Governments were steady today but not particularly active. Popular corporate issues made further good gains, some reaching new peaks for the year.

In the commodities markets wheat closed weak. Oats, corn and barley were lower, oats coming close to the season's bottom price. Cotton closed lower.

Pretty good evidence that general business is forging ahead is shown in the report of the Federal Reserve Board which states that department store sales for March were 44 per cent ahead of the corresponding month last year. Of course last month's figures compare with a period immediately after the bank holiday, but the improvement is nevertheless gratifying and substantial. It was participated in by 511 stores in 255 cities, embracing every federal reserve district of the United States.

NEW YORK, April 12 (AP)—Stock market specialties accounted for what little activity there was in today's session and price changes generally seemed to be without any important meaning. Industrial Rayon stepped up more than 3. Armour preferred, Celanese and Barker Bros. advanced 1 to around 2. Goodyear and U. S. Rubber rallied about a point each, and Firestone firmed. Loew's, Paramount and Warner Bros. recorded small advances.

American Telephone came back a point, and Consolidated Gas and Public Service of New Jersey did better. Most of the rails and metals were slightly under water, and the motors were hesitant.

Rubber Stocks Active

Activity in some of the rubber stocks accompanied rumors that an announcement regarding world restriction would be made soon by the Amsterdam conference. The amusement issues were a little livelier on indications that theater business is continuing to improve. The stir in a few of the sugar shares was coincident with reports of increased earnings of some of the larger companies.

Unofficial estimates of carloadings for the week ended April 7 place the decline from the previous week at between 35,000 and 40,000 cars. The seasonal drop for the week would be around 20,000. The abnormal decrease, it was said, was caused largely by reduced coal shipments. Buying of coal was exceptionally heavy in March in anticipation of the higher prices which went into effect April 1. Labor troubles in some fields also slowed down the movement of coal.

Bond Market Stronger

Early trading in the bond market today was featured by a resumption of upward movements in many of the corporate categories. Numerous rail and industrial obligations were carried fractions of a point higher under the impetus of the broad buying movement which has been in effect for the last couple of weeks.

U. S. Governments were firm within small margins of yesterday's final levels on a moderate turnover. Bethlehem Steel 5s, Duquesne Light 4½s, Nickel Plate 4½s, Southern Pacific 4½s, Southern Railway 4s, Alleghany Corporation 5s of 1950, American Smelting 5s, International Telephone 5s and American & Foreign Power 5s were among the more actively traded issues at gains ranging up a point.

Foreign loans had no definite trend. Some of the German issues again were inclined to sag, and fractionally higher prices ruled for Australia 5s, Belgium 7s and French 7½s.

Bond Averages

(Copyright, 1934, Standard Statistics Co.)

	20 Ind'ls	20 RR's	20 Ut's	60 Total
Wednesday	82.8	88.7	89.4	87.0
Week ago	81.6	87.5	88.9	86.0
Month ago	80.3	87.0	87.7	85.0
Year ago	60.3	58.1	74.2	64.2
2 yrs ago	60.1	62.1	77.5	66.5
3 yrs ago	86.3	99.3	100.8	95.5
High (1934)	82.8	88.7	89.4	87.0
Low (1934)	72.6	74.1	77.2	74.8
High (1933)	77.1	84.9	88.5	83.4
Low (1933)	58.3	57.0	74.1	63.6
High (1932)	71.3	78.0	86.2	78.1
Low (1932)	53.2	47.4	70.9	57.5

(1926 average equals 100.)

International Zinc Cartel

NEW YORK, April 12 (AP)—The next meeting of the International Zinc Cartel will be held at Ostend beginning July 31, it is learned here. Members will review the metal's statistical position and decide whether to renew their agreement and continue regulation of output.

Closing Prices on N.Y. Stock Exchange

1934 High	1934 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last	Apr. 12	Apr. 11
106	89	*7	Abraham & S pf	50	103¼	103¼	103¼		
11⅞	6⅝		Adams Express	1900	10⅛	9⅛	10	10	
34⅛	16	1¼	Adams Millis	2000	32¼	31½	32	32	
11⅜	7⅜		Addressograph	1400	10¼	9⅞	10¼	10¼	
7⅝	5⅛		Advance Rumely	200	7	6¾	7	6¾	
9⅝	6⅛	.60	Affiliated Prod	200	8	7⅞	7⅞		
106¼	93¾	3	Air Reduction	200	98⅞	98¼	98¼	99⅛	
3¼	1⅞		Airway Elec App	600	2¾	2⅝	2¾	2¾	
23⅞	19¼	.60	Alaska-Juneau	4000	21⅜	21⅛	21¼	21¾	
5¼	2¾		Alleghany Corp	4000	3⅝	3⅝	3½	3⅝	
16⅛	8⅝		Allegh pf ww xxx	1000	15⅜	13⅝	13⅝	15⅝	
14⅜	5¼		Alleghany pf xw	200	13	12⅜	12⅝	13⅞	
14⅜	5⅜		Allegh pf ww XL	400	13½	12⅜	12⅝	13¾	
23⅜	18⅛		Allis Chalmers	2000	20¼	19⅜	20	20⅛	
20⅛	12¾		Alpha Port Cem	400	15⅜	15⅝	15⅝	15½	
7¾	4		Amal Leather	1100	6¼	6	6		
45	25	.50g	Amal Leather pf	300	39½	39¼	39½		
53¾	41½	2	Amerada	2100	52	51	51¼	52⅛	
36	25¼		Am Agri Chem	700	30½	30	30	30½	
23	14½		Am Bank Note	2000	20	19½	19½	19¾	
12¾	7½		Am Beet Sugar	49000	12¾	11¾	12⅜	11⅞	
71	46½		Am Beet Sug pf	3900	71	66	68½	63¾	
38	28	.80	Am Brake S&F	400	32⅜	32¼	32½	32¾	
107¾	94½	4	Am Can	1400	105	104¼	104¼	105	
33⅞	23¼		Am Car & Fdry	1900	28½	27½	27½	28⅛	
56½	38¾		Am Car & F pf	900	52¼	51⅞	51⅞	53	
62½	47		Am Com Alcohol	3000	51	50½	50½	51	
5	2⅜		Am Encaustic T	400	3⅜	3½	3½		
13¾	7¾		Am & For Pow	1700	10½	10	10¼	10	
30	17		Am & For Pow pf	100	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞		
17½	9¾		Am & For Pw 2pf	900	13¼	12⅞	13¼	12½	
22⅝	17¼	1	Am Hawaiian	100	18½	18½	18½	18⅝	
10½	7¼		Am Hide & L	200	9⅝	9⅝	9¾		
42¼	30⅝		Am Hide & L pf	900	40½	38½	40½	40	
10	6⅛		Am Ice	200	9¼	8¾	9¼	9⅛	
45¼	35¼	6	Am Ice pf	400	44	43½	44	44	
11	6½		Am International	1200	9⅛	8⅞	9	9	
1½	¾		Am La France	900	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	1¼	
8	4		Am La Fr pf	20	7½	7½	7½	7½	
38¾	26½		Am Locomotive	300	34	33¾	33¾	34	
9⅝	3¼		Am Mach & Met	300	6¾	6¾	6¾		
27⅝	18		Am Metal	5000	26¼	25⅝	25⅞	25⅞	
91	79½		Am Metal 6%	100	87	87	87		
34⅜	21	1½	Am News	100	30½	30½	30½	30½	
12¼	5⅞		Am Power & Lt	3000	9¼	8⅝	8⅞	8⅝	
26¼	12⅞	1¼	Am P&L 5½ pf	1700	20	19	20	19⅝	
29⅝	13¾	1½	Am P&L 6% pf	900	24	23⅜	24	23	
17⅜	13¾		Am Radiator	18000	16	15⅜	15⅞	16	
28¼	17½		Am Rolling Mill	9700	24⅞	24¼	24⅜	24⅜	
50	36	4	Am Safety Razor	100	49⅞	49⅞	49⅞	49⅞	
7⅜	3¼		Am Seating	400	5⅝	5½	5½	5⅝	
2⅜	1		Am Ship & Com	200	1⅞	1¾	1¾	1⅞	
51¼	40¼		Am Smelt & Ref	3700	45	44	44¼	44⅜	
123	100	7g	Am Smelt & R pf	400	123	122	123	120	
26½	19		Am Steel Fdries	400	21⅜	21	21	22	
81	68	2	Am Steel F pf	10	72⅞	72⅞	72⅞	71⅞	
61	46	2	Am Sugar Ref	700	54	53½	53¾	54	
125¼	107¾	9	Am Tel & Tel	2000	121⅛	119½	120½	119¼	
28¾	23¼	h	Am Type F pf	110	21	19½	20	21⅜	
27⅜	16⅝	1	Am Wat W & E	8000	21½	20⅜	21¼	20⅜	
80	54		Am Wat Ipf	10	75	75	75		
17⅛	11⅜		Am Woolen	300	14⅞	14⅛	14⅛	14¼	
83¾	61⅜	1½g	Am Woolen pf	2000	78	76	76	77¼	
4¼	1¼		Am Writ Pap	100	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3½	
14⅜	5¼		Am Writ Pap pf	200	13¼	13¼	13¼	13⅜	
9	5⅜		Am Zinc Lead&S	400	7⅞	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	
17¾	13½		Anaconda Cop	29000	17¼	16⅞	17¼	17	
12	9¼		Anaconda Wire	100	11	11	11	11⅛	
24¾	18	.60	Anchor Cap	100	21¼	21¼	21¼	21½	
94	84	6½	Anchor Cap pf	15	94	94	94	93	
10	6¾		Andes Copper	200	10	10	10	9⅞	
33⅜	26¼	1	Archer Daniels	4000	33¾	33¾	33¾	32½	
7	3⅜		Archer Dan pf	20	115	114¾	115		
91¼	76½	7	Armour Del pf	400	91	90¾	91	90	
7⅞	4¼		Armour Ill A	11000	7¼	7⅛	7¾	7⅞	
3⅞	2¼		Armour Ill B	9000	3⅞	3⅜	3⅝	3⅞	
73	55		Armour Ill pf	31000	73	68½	73	68¾	
8⅜	3⅜		Arnold Constable	200	6½	6½	6½	7	
9	4¼		Artloom Corp	20	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼	
9	5		Art Metal Const	10	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾	
3½	1		Asso Apparel Ind	200	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾	
18¼	11⅛		Asso Dry Goods	900	17	16⅞	16¾	16½	
75	50		Asso Dry G 1pf	400	73½	73	73½		
73¾	54		Atchison T&SF	16100	70¾	69¼	69¼	70½	
85½	70½	4.80e	Atchison pf	400	85¼	84¼	85¼	84½	
54¼	39		Atl Coast Line	200	48½	48	48½	49	
16	12⅛		Atl Gulf & W I	100	16	16	16		
35¼	28¼	1	Atl Refining	4000	30⅝	29¾	29⅞	30¼	
55½	35¼	.50b	Atlas Powder	700	51	51	51	51¼	
100	83	6	Atlas Powder pf	60	100	100	100	100	
57⅜	47¾	2	Auburn Auto	1000	52	51½	51½	52½	
16⅜	7		Austin Nichols	200	14⅜	14⅛	14⅛		
59	39½		*Austin Nichols A	130	56	53	56	55	
10¾	5¾		Aviation Corp Del	18000	9½	9	9¼	9⅜	

—B—

16	11		Baldwin Loco	60	14½	14¼	14⅜	14⅜	
61⅜	35		Baldwin Loco pf	1900	61⅜	59¾	60¼	59¾	
34½	22¼		Balt & Ohio	5000	30½	29¾	30	30⅜	
37⅜	24½		Balt & Ohio pf	400	34	32¾	32¾	34	
109	95⅛	7	Bngor & Ar pf	20	106	106	106	106	
6½	3		Barker Bros	9000	6¼	5½	5⅞	5½	
38½	16⅛		Barker Bros pf	460	38½	35¾	37¼	36½	
10	7⅝		Barnsdall A	9060	9¾	9⅛	9⅜	9¾	
18	10⅝		Beatrice Cream	1900	15	14⅞	15	15	
64	58	3	Beech-Nut Pack	100	65½	65½	65½		
14⅜	8⅞		Belding Hem	6100	14⅜	14½	14⅝	14½	
113	95½	5.86	Belg Nat Rys pf	100	113	113	113		
23⅞	16⅛		Bendix Aviation	4000	19⅛	18¾	18¾	19⅛	
18	12⅛	1½	Beneficial Ind Ln	700	17¾	17⅜	17⅝	17⅝	
34¼	26½	.25b	Best & Co	400	33⅜	33⅜	33⅝	34⅛	
49½	34¾		Bethlehem Steel	7000	43¾	43	43	43¾	
82	65¼		Beth Steel pf	400	76⅝	75½	75½	75½	
40	27	1b	Bigelow Sanford	60	34⅜	33½	33½	35¼	
16¼	10⅝		Blaw Knox	100	14	14	14	13¾	
100	88	7	Bloomingdale pf	10	100	100	100		
56¼	48⅛		Blumenthal pf	240	51	51	51		
68¾	55	3	Bohn Alum & Br	400	64	63¾	63¾	64½	
27½	19⅞	1.60	Borden	4000	23⅜	23	23	23⅜	
28⅝	20¾	1	Borg Warner	2700	25¾	25	25⅜	25	
19½	11		Boston & Maine	100	14½	14½	14½		
18⅛	12	.25b	Briggs Mfg	3000	17	16⅜	16⅞	16⅞	
24½	15	1	Briggs & Strat	100	24½	24½	24½	24½	
36¼	28¼		Brooklyn Man T	1400	31½	31	31	31½	
87	82⅛	6	Brooklyn M T pf	200	85½	84½	84½		
80	50¼	3	Brooklyn Un Gas	400	69	67⅞	68	67¼	
61	50¼		Brown Shoe	200	58	58	58	58	
10⅞	7		Brunswick-Balke	40	0 9½	9½	9½	9¼	
14¼	10		Bucyrus E cv pf	300	11⅜	11¼	11¾	11¾	
7⅝	5⅜		Budd Mfg	500	6	5⅞	5⅞	6	
5⅜	3⅜		Budd Wheel	300	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
11⅝	7¾		Bullard	200	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	12¼	
3½	2⅛		Burns Bros B	100	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞		
2½	½		Burns Bros B cts	100	1	1	1		
15½	4		Burns Bros pf	650	11⅞	9¾	11¼	10¾	
19⅜	14¾	.40	Burrough Add	1200	16¼	15⅞	15⅞	16¼	
6	3½	h	Bush Term deb	100	4¾	4¾	4¾		
15¾	5½		Bush T Bldgs pf cts	20	13	12	12		
3	2		Butle Cop& Zinc	500	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞	2¾	
4¾	2⅛		Butterick	100	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3¾	
22¾	21⅞		Byers	1500	28⅞	28⅞	28⅞	28¾	
63	47¼		Byers pf	10	58¾	58¾	58¾	59	

—C—

27½	18¾	.25b	Calif Packing	200	27	27	27	27¾	
1¾	⅞		Callahan Z & L	400	1⅛	1	1	1⅛	
6⅝	4		Calumet & Hecla	1000	5⅝	5⅜	5½	5½	
15⅞	9½		Campbell Yy&C	600	14	13⅞	13⅞	14¼	
29⅛	24¼	1	Canada Dry	600	26⅞	26⅜	26⅜	27⅜	
18¾	12¾		Canadian Pacific	4100	17⅛	16⅞	16⅞	17	
38	28½	2	Cannon Mills	500	36¼	36	36		
9¾	5⅜		Capital Admin	500	9⅝	9	9⅜	8⅝	
32	26¾	3	Capital Admin pf	50	31	31	31		
86¾	65⅝		Case Thresh	2000	72¼	71½	71¾	72½	
84½	68	4	Case Thresh pf	120	77	76¾	77	76¾	
32⅞	23½	.50	Caterpillar Trac	1000	32⅝	32	32	32½	
44⅞	33⅞		Celanese Corp	9800	39½	38	38⅝	38¼	
4⅜	2¼	h	Celotex Co	2200	4⅝	4¼	4⅜		
3⅝	1¾	h	Celotex vtc	3100	4	3⅜	4	3¼	
21⅛	6½	1½	Celotex Co pf	470	21½	18⅜	20	17¾	
32⅛	26	1½	Central Aguirre	800	27	26	26¾	26¼	
12⅜	7¾		Century Ribbon	600	10¾	10¼	10¼	10½	
40¼	31¼	.50b	Cerro de Pasco	2100	37¼	36⅝	37⅛	37½	
7¾	3¼		Certain-Teed	400	7½	7	7½	7¾	
35	17½		Certain-Teed pf	200	33	33	33	34½	
48⅝	34	2½	Chesapeake Corp	2900	48¼	47¾	47¾	48¼	
47⅞	39½	2.80	Ches & Ohio	4100	47⅞	47⅛	47¼	47½	
8	1⅞		Chi & E Ill pf	100	5½	5½	5½	5¾	
5	2⅞		Chi & Gt West	100	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾	
11⅞	6¼		Chi & Gt W pf	400	11¼	11¼	11¼	11½	
5	3		Chi Ind & L pf	20	5	5	5		
8½	4¼		Chi Mil & St P	30	6⅞	6½	6½	6⅞	
8½	4¼		Chi Mil & St P pf	300	6⅞	6½	6½	6⅞	
13¾	6⅞		Chi Mil & St P pf	3200	11⅝	11⅛	11⅛	11⅝	
15	6⅝		Chi & N'western	5300	13⅝	13¼	13¼	13⅜	
9⅞	4¼		Chi Pneu Tool	600	8¼	7⅞	8	8¼	
22¼	16½		Chi Pneu Tr pf	200	20½	20⅜	20⅜	20½	
6¼	2¾		Chi Rc sIl & P	100	5	5	5	5	
8	3⅞		Chi RI&P 6%	200	6¾	6⅝	6¾	6¾	
30¾	19¼	1	Chickasha Cot O	200	29	29	29		
11⅝	9		Childs Company	600	10¼	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	
60⅜	49⅛		Chrysler	14300	53⅞	53⅜	53¾	54⅛	
24⅜	17¼	2	City Ice & Fuel	100	22	22	22	21⅞	
80	67	6½	City Ice & F pf	50	80	80	80		
2⅛	⅞		City Stores	400	1½	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
1¼	⅝		City Stores vtc	100	¾	¾	¾	¾	
45	27		Clett Peabody	300	41	41	41	41¾	
18⅛	9⅜		Colgate-Palm-P	3600	18	17⅞	17⅞	17¾	
91	68½	6	Colg-Palm-P pf	100	91	91	91	91	
28½	18		Collins & Aikman	1100	24	23¼	24	23½	
93	79	7	Collins & A pf	20	92	91¼	91¼	91	
8¾	3⅝	h	Colo Fuel & Ir	300	6¾	6½	6½	6¾	
40⅜	27		Colo & Southern	40	36⅝	36	36⅜	36½	
33¼	20		Colo & So 1pf	110	28	27	28	28	
19¼	11⅛	.50	Columbia Gas	3500	15¾	15⅛	15½	15¼	
31	23		Columbia Pic vtc	800	29⅞	29	29⅜	29	
71	58	2	Columbian Carb	700	70¾	70	70½	70¼	
33¾	18¾	1	Comm Credit	3300	34½	32⅝	33⅞	33¼	
50	38	3	Comm Cred A	200	49⅞	49⅞	49⅞	49½	
101¼	91½	6½	Comm Cred 1pf	10	102	102	102	101¼	
30	24	2	Com Cr 8% pf B	20	29	28⅞	28⅞	28¼	
59¾	35¾	2	Comm Inv Tr	1200	59	58¾	59	59½	
108	91	6	Comm I Tr cv pf	100	108	108	108	108	
36¾	26	.60	Comm Solvents	18900	30	29½	29¾	30	
3¾	1¾		Comwlth & So	38000	2¾	2⅝	2¾	2⅝	
47	21½	6	Comwlth & S 6pf	2500	47	44½	46	44	
10½	7¾		Conde Nast Pub	200	9	9	9	9	
31¼	23	1.30	Congoleum Nairn	500	27¾	27⅜	27¾	28	
5¾	2½		Consol Film Ind	100	4½	4½	4½	4⅝	
17½	10⅜	.50b	Consol Film I pf	600	16⅝	16¼	16¼	16½	
47⅜	35⅜	3	Consol Gas	5200	38½	37¼	38¼	37½	
92¼	82	5	Consol Gas pf	500	89¼	89	89¼	88¾	
14¼	9¾	.25b	Consol Oil	9300	12⅞	12½	12¾	12¾	
6¾	2¼		Consol Rys Cu pf	500	5½	4⅞	5⅛	5	
2¼	⅞		Consol Textile	100	1½	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
10⅝	6½		Container A	3200	10¾	10½	10¾	10½	
4½	2⅜		Container B	1400	4¾	4¼	4¼	4¼	
14⅜	7		Cont Baking A	200	12	12	12		
2⅜	1		Cont Baking B	400	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅜	
64	48¼	4	Cont Baking pf	800	60¾	59½	60⅜		
82½	75	3	Cont Can	5800	82¼	81⅝	82	82¼	
11¾	7¼		Cont Dia Fibre	200	9⅞	9¾	9¾		
34⅞	23⅜	1.20	Cont Insurance	1200	32½	32	32	32¼	
2⅜	1⅛		Cont Motors	1800	1⅞	1⅝	1⅜	1¾	
21⅜	16½	.25b	Cont Oil	1600	21⅜	21⅛	21¼	21¼	
84½	69¼	3	Corn Products	1300	77⅜	75⅝	75¾	76¾	
144¾	135	7	Corn Prod pf	340	142	141¾	142	141½	
9⅞	3¾		Coty	200	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7¼	
35	28	2	Cream of Wheat	300	32¾	32⅝	32⅝	32½	
16	8		Crosley Radio	200	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¼	
36¼	28½		Crown Cork & S	200	30¾	30¾	30¾	31	
40	35½	2.70	Crown Cork pf	200	40¼	40¼	40¼	40	
6¼	3⅝		Crown Zellerbach	600	5¾	5½	5⅝	5½	
69¼	48		Crucible Steel pf	100	61¼	61¼	61¼	60⅛	
3½	1		Cuba Co	200	2½	2	2		
9⅞	3½		Cuban Am Sug	400	7⅝	7⅜	7½	7⅜	
47¾	20⅝		Cuban Am S pf	310	42	41	42	40¾	
50¾	37	2½	Cudahy Packing	400	48	47	47⅝	46⅞	
20⅜	13½		Curtis Publishg	6300	29¾	27½	28½	27	
83	43½	1¼g	Curtis Pub pf	3500	83	78	80	76½	
5¼	2½		Curtiss-Wright	3700	4⅜	4¼	4¼	4¼	
12¼	5¼		Curtiss-Wright A	2200	11½	11⅛	11⅛	11¼	
21½	11		Cutler Hammer	100	18½	18½	18½	18⅝	

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34½	26½		Deere & Co	300	30	30	30	30	
15½	11¼	.20	Deere & Co pf	200	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	14⅞	
73½	53		Del & Hudson	800	67	66	66	66¼	
33¾	22⅛		Del Lack & W	4200	29½	28½	28½	29	
13¼	5¾		Denver R G pf	100	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜		
84	63½	4	Detroit Edison	200	80¾	80¾	80¾	81	
53	29	1½	Devoe & Ray A	100	52½	52½	52½	53	
109	99	7	Devoe & Ray 1pf	20	105	105	105		
24½	23	1	Diamond Match	400	24½	24½	24½	24¼	
31½	28¼	1¼	Diamond M pf	200	30½	30¼	30½		
40⅞	32	1.25b	Dome Mines	3800	38⅜	37⅝	38	37⅝	
28½	14¼		Douglas A	1200	25¼	24⅝	24⅝	24⅞	
103⅞	90⅝	2	du Pont de Ne m	2700	98½	97½	97½	98¾	
121	115	6	du Pont deb	400	120½	120½	120½	120½	

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93⅜	79	3	Eastman Kodak	2400	92	90¼	92	90⅜	
22⅜	13¼	1	Eaton Mfg	2400	20½	20⅛	20⅛	20¼	
19¼	11⅜		Eitingon Schild	600	15⅜	15	15	15¼	
31⅜	18½		Elec Auto-Lite	1900	28¼	27⅜	27⅝	28⅛	
7½	3⅜		Elec Boat	400	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	5½	
7⅜	4¼		Elec & Mus Ind	3500	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞	7⅛	
9⅜	4⅜		Elec Pow & Lt	5800	7½	7	7¼	6⅞	
19⅜	8		El Pw&L 6% pf	4200	15¾	14	15¼	14	
20¼	8¼		Elec Pow & L pf	4700	17¼	15½	16⅜	15	
52	44	2	Elec Sto Battery	400	46¾	46	46¼	46⅝	
8¾	4½		Engineers Pub S	300	5¾	5½	5¾		
25½	14½		Engineers PS 6pf	100	19	19	19		
24½	11		Engineers PS ww	100

Financial: News and Comment

Money Expansion In Finland Linked With Trade Gains

Exports Rise Steadily—Improvement Noted in Most Industries

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Finland, a state bigger than Italy though with less than 4,000,000 inhabitants, has now to be added to a considerable list of countries including Britain, the United States, Australia, Canada, New Zealand and Japan, where upward movement out of slump conditions has been associated with currency expansion.

Finland left the gold standard in the autumn of 1931 shortly after Britain had done the same. The exchange value of the Finnish mark then fell. This fall was at first in harmony with the falling value of sterling but afterward went materially lower. By July 1932 the Finnish mark had gone down to 240 to the pound compared with a previous parity of 193¼. Since then the Finnish mark has recovered to approximately 225, this being, however, still roughly 15 per cent below sterling.

An official report by Mr. Reginald K. Jopson, commercial secretary to the British Legation at Helsingfors, just issued by the United Kingdom Department of Overseas Trade in London, tells a remarkable story of Finnish trade recovery.

"Finland," this document says, "has successfully weathered the economic storms of the last four years and the barometer is now set fair for a revival, financially, industrially and commercially. The monetary problems that have beset the country since the gold standard was abandoned have now largely been solved, and Finland has kept faith with her creditors. For all this, she is indebted to the virility of her export industries.

"Despite low prices, ever-growing quantities of exports have been forced out on the world markets and a handsome favorable balance of trade achieved that has enabled the country to meet its foreign obligations. There is scarcely any branch of trade or industry where some improvement has not been manifest."

Opinions differ in Britain as to whether or not Finnish trade recovery has been consequential upon as well as being subsequent to currency expansion. Those who maintain that the association of the two events is fortuitous rely for explanation upon Finland's meritorious tenacity in cutting its coat according to its cloth.

Those who see relationship of cause and effect between currency expansion and prosperity say Finland is yet another witness to the truth of the general proposition that where a currency's purchasing value has become abnormal, it is well to reduce the disequilibrium by methods comparable to those adopted by President Roosevelt.

GFA Aims to Close Commodity Markets To Arthur W. Cutten

WASHINGTON, April 12 (AP)—The Government will seek to bar Arthur W. Cutten, Chicago grain trader, from doing business in any contract market in the United States.

The federal effort was mapped today by attorneys. It will be instituted at a hearing in Chicago May 14.

Secretary Wallace cited Cutten yesterday for violation of the Grain Futures Act. He charged the trader with conspiracy and collusion, with failure to make reports required under the act, with making false reports, and with having used "dummy firms" to conceal his true position on the Chicago market.

The charges covered Cutten's operations in 1930 and 1931. Mr. Wallace asserted he was short on 493 of the 582 days he had an open net position, and attained maximum short positions during 1930 of 7,525,000 bushels on June 24, and had a peak during the next year of 6,770,000 on May 10.

Under the provisions of the Grain Futures Act the Secretary—if the charges are proven to be true—may issue an order directing that all contract markets refuse trading privileges to Cutten.

Seth Thomas, solicitor for the Department of Agriculture, declared there was no other penalty possible under the act.

Secretary Wallace explained the present act was useful principally in "using moral suasion on the business conduct committee of the Board of Trade."

Bellas Hess Sales Record for March

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, April 12—Gross receipts of National Bellas Hess, Inc., Kansas City and New York mail order house, amounted to $1,167,911 for March, 1934, the largest monthly total in the history of the present company and an increase of 100.24 per cent compared with sales of $580,912 reported for March, 1933, Mr. Carl D. Berry, president, announced in a statement issued today.

For the eight months of the current fiscal year to March 31, 1934, total sales were $5,436,040.

Substantial improvement in sales to rural sections is reported by Mr. Berry, reflecting the increased buying power in these regions. During March, he adds, the company added 83,000 new customers to its list, a new record monthly total.

New York Life Has Best Month in Two Years

NEW YORK, April 12 (AP)—Thomas A. Buckner, president of the New York Life Insurance Company, announced after a meeting of the directors that the volume of new applications for insurance in March was the largest for any month in two years. The company's sales in the first quarter this year, he said, increased 14 per cent over the 1933 period. Ledger assets on March 31 were $24,912,312 above the Dec. 31 figure.

Sees No Revolution in Social Trends Due to the 'New Deal'

Survey by Prof. William F. Ogburn Indicates Changes Are in Line of Normal Development—All Signs Point to Expanding Federal Organization

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, April 12—The New Deal has not caused a revolution in social trends in this country, although its basic ideas and its forms of organized effort may be radical departures, concludes Prof. William F. Ogburn in a survey of "the eventful year" of 1933 just published by the University of Chicago Press.

That the changes wrought by the present Administration are, broadly speaking, in the line of normal development, is indicated by authorities in a dozen social fields who contributed to this survey, and Professor Ogburn summarizes their findings. He makes his point vivid with a series of simple graphs which chart the trends.

"For instance," he writes in comment on them, "the vigor of the recovery effort is foreshadowed by the depth of the depression. How deep it was is shown by the precipitous drop of so many curves during the last three or four years. National income was cut in half. It is beyond measurement, or even imagination, to show the terrific effects of such a catastrophe indicated by this curve. The decline of weekly earnings, employment, and pay rolls by a third or a half emphasized the tragedy. From these we can see what the Republican Administration was up against.

Competition to Continue

"Social changes tend to pile up as in a dam, to be released with a rush when the dam breaks. . . . The Democrats came in with recovery, whether it was due to their efforts or economic laws, and brought with them the energy of springtime after the long dark winter."

The survey does not make any direct reference to the charges of Communism in "the brain trust" which have attracted attention in the past few weeks. The criticism of one writer, on the contrary, is that the New Deal "perpetuates if it does not intensify" certain features of capitalism which he thinks are not appropriate to modern conditions.

"The New Deal evidently expects business to continue on a competitive, profit-seeking basis," writes Prof. Henry Pratt Fairchild of New York University.

"To be sure, some of the extremes of competition, particularly so-called 'unfair competition' are put under restraint by the codes, trade agreements and permitted mergers and consolidations. But there is no evidence of any recognition of the destructiveness of unlimited monetary profit-getting, under the conditions of modern industry and finance.

New Concern for Individual

"The conclusion must be that, in the economic field, there are no indubitable indications of a well-defined reconstruction program. . . . When we turn to the political field, however, we discern an entirely different situation. Beyond question the spirit that animates the Administration is novel and unprecedented. . . . There is an entirely new concern for the welfare of the individual, and assumption of responsibility for promoting it. This is evidenced not only in the agencies for direct federal relief . . . but in the favorable attitude toward various legislative measures such as the food and drug bill and the securities and stock exchange bills. Closely related to this, obviously, is the sweeping extension of government control over business. . . ."

Governmental and business relationships, which form the distinctive outline of the new pattern, have been converging for some years, Professor Ogburn observes in his conclusions.

Movement Toward Control

"One trend that is heading us toward a union of government and business is the push toward monopolistic prices," he writes. "The decade following the World War showed an unprecedented creation of business combinations. The spurt under the NRA is different. It has not furthered the business merger so much as it has the cartel arrangement toward monopolistic prices. . . . The vigorous blows against unfair competition are part of the passing of laissez faire as it was known in the nineteenth century.

"The cause of the small business man was championed by the last Democratic President in office; but the difficulties of the man who would be a small entrepreneur are even greater under the present Democratic resident at the White House. All these trends mean a multiplication of closer contacts between government and business, the nature of which will be the chief issue in the coming elections.

"A movement toward some kind of control can be forecast on the basis of our public utility experience if the trend toward cartels continues and is not successfully combated."

Will the expansion of governmental services continue after the present emergency is past? Will the alphabetical agencies disappear? The answer to this question, as Professor Ogburn sees it, is that some will pass, but that others will survive because "all signs point to an expanding governmental organization, with possible allowances for occasional 'returns to normalcy.'" "This governmental expansion is not expected to take the form of Fascism, however," concludes the writer. "The long democratic tradition and governmental inertia are powerful resistances against its importation and development here." There is no question, he declares, about the importance of ideals in determining the direction this country takes toward economic Fascism, Communism or a goal somewhere between.

States Cotton Mill Expenditures Could Total $100,000,000

WASHINGTON, April 12 (AP)—A report that cotton textile mills of the country would be able to spend $100,000,000 for machinery, equipment and building during the next 18 months was made public by George Sloan, chairman of the committee named by NRA to report on reëmployment possibilities.

Mr. Sloan said, however, such expenditures were generally conditioned upon "constructive coöperation from the legislative branch of the Government," a phrase which was followed by numerous complaints against the Federal Securities Act, and protests against the Wagner labor bill and the Connery 30-hour-week bill.

The $100,000,000 estimate was based, said Mr. Sloan, on reports from 500 mills with 15,000,000 spindles, or one-half of the industry, distributed both in New England and the South.

Mr. Sloan said $14,000,000 represented commitments already made for replacement machinery. Of the balance, 60 per cent would be spent for manufacturing equipment, 25 per cent for buildings and the remainder for auxiliary machinery.

Nebraska Benefits From Investing Cash Surplus

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LINCOLN, Neb., April 12—Nebraska with no bonded debt, as a State, is soon to receive $750,000 from investments in other state bonds. Payment of more than a quarter of a million dollars of Massachusetts and Mississippi bonds which this State has held for 30 years or so as investments, and which are now about to reach maturity dates, will be made within the next three months. The money to be received from these sources will be reinvested in securities of Nebraska's own governmental subdivisions.

At one time Nebraska owned $1,500,000 of Massachusetts bonds dated from 1902 to 1906. Of the total amount $56,000 has been paid off and Massachusetts still owes Nebraska $1,459,000.

Bank Clearings Largest In Any Week Since 1932

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, April 12—Bank clearings are the largest for any week since January, 1932, more than two years ago. The total this week for all leading cities in the United States, as reported to Dun & Bradstreet, Inc., was $5,719,649,000, or 74.1 per cent larger than that for the like week of last year. At New York City, clearings were $4,253,594,000, a gain of 86.7 per cent.

Federal Payments To Farmers Cause Crop Map Changes

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, April 12—The crop map of the United States is being somewhat redrawn under the influence of the Government's payments to farmers for reducing their production, it is noted by Nat C. Murray, well-known crop statistician with Clement, Curtis & Co. In his current monthly grain and cotton report he said:

"One result of the Government acreage reduction project is the shifting of crop acreages from low-cost producing sections to high-cost producing sections. For example, in Iowa, where the cost of producing corn is relatively low, the Government estimates a reduction this year of 17 per cent; whereas in Alabama, where the cost of producing corn is relatively high, the acreage is increased 7 per cent. In Kansas, where the cost of producing wheat is relatively low, the acreage is reduced 7 per cent, whereas in New York, where the cost of production is relatively high, the acreage is increased 16 per cent.

"The reason for such shift is plain. The bonus for reduction is the same, per bushel, for all sections of the country. This is relatively more attractive where costs and prices are low than where costs and prices are high. The price of corn in Iowa is 35 cents a bushel; in Alabama 70 cents. The price of wheat in Kansas is 70 cents; in New York 95 cents.

"There is also a shift from crops favored by a bonus to reduce, to crops not so favored. The government estimates the corn acreage reduced 9.9 per cent, but the oats acreage increased 5.7 per cent and barley increased 17.6 per cent."

Indicated Production Of Winter Wheat Larger

WASHINGTON, April 12 (AP)—Production of 491,493,000 bushels of winter wheat this year is announced by the Department of Agriculture as being indicated from April 1 conditions, as compared with 351,030,000 bushels produced last year, 475,709,000 bushels in 1932 and 632,061,000 bushels, the 1927-31 average.

The indicated production was based on the 41,002,000 acres sown last fall, less probable abandonment, but the crop reporting board said it "made no allowance for reduction of acreage which producers may make in order to comply with present and future wheat contracts" under the agricultural adjustment program.

The condition of winter wheat on April 1 was 74.3 per cent of a normal, compared with 74.3 on December 1 last year, 59.4 a year ago and 79.2, the 1922-31 average.

American Exports' Dollar Value Up; Gold Value Down

Commerce Department's 1933 Report Shows Interesting Trends

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 12—What are probably the most interesting—and the most complicated—annual foreign trade figures in American history are published today for 1933 by the Department of Commerce.

The figures show that while the dollar value of American exports went up 4 per cent in 1933 over 1932, when adjusted to gold values they were 19 per cent less. American exports went below those of Great Britain for the first time since 1914. The volume of American shipments abroad were about the same in the two years.

Dollar Depreciation

Most interesting were the direct results of dollar depreciation. Imports were stimulated sharply, with American purchasers hastening to buy abroad before the dollar slid lower still. But foreign buyers of American goods failed to take advantage of the lag in price-advance in the United States as the dollar sank. They were apparently waiting for still lower drops in the exchange. Thus the theory that a depreciated dollar has a direct and automatic stimulative effect on exports seems disproved by American experience.

"Although the expansion in industrial activity at home and abroad was in part responsible for the increase in foreign trade during 1933, the change in the value of dollar exchange had an important influence," the department said.

"As the value of the dollar rapidly decline dduring the period from April to August, immediate purchase of foreign goods was stimulated by the fear of still higher dollar prices for foreign merchandise, and the seasonally adjusted index of import values increased 100 per cent.

Raw Cotton Exports Rose

"In the geographic distribution of foreign trade for 1933 the largest percentage increases in exports occurred in the trade with Latin America and Africa. Exports to all leading South American countries except Ecuador were larger than in 1932; the increase varied from 4 per cent for Brazil to 49 per cent for Chile.

"Mexico's purchases from the United States increased 18 per cent in value and those of Central America, 3 per cent.

"The expansion of 8 per cent in the value of our exports to Europe during 1933 was chiefly due to the increase in quantity of raw cotton exports.

"Notwithstanding the marked improvement in trade with Canada during the latter half of the year, total exports to Canada for 1933 were 13 per cent smaller in value than in 1932.

"Exports to Asia were approximately the same in value as in 1932, while exports to Oceania fell off 9 per cent. Declines were registered in exports to British India, China, Australia and New Zealand.

"The value of total exports to Japan increased 6 per cent."

Building Spurts Forward in March

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, April 12—The estimated value of building permitted for during the month of March showed very sizable increases over both the preceding month and the preceding year, according to Dun & Bradstreet, Inc.

The increase over February amounted to 32 per cent and although not as large as the normal season increase expected at this time, it is nevertheless very encouraging in view of the fact that the February to March increase a year ago was very trifling and in 1932 there was an actual decrease shown. The gain in permit values over March of last year was 43.3 per cent.

The dollar value of permits issued at 215 identical cities of the United States aggregated $25,505,005 last month, compared with $19,326,964 in February and $17,798,441 in March, 1933.

Pecora Is to Probe Silver Transactions

NEW YORK, April 12 (AP)—A new line of inquiry into speculative operations in silver has been started by the Senate Banking and Currency Committee, it was learned here today.

Brokerage firms received from Ferdinand Pecora, counsel to the committee, a letter requesting information regarding spot silver positions and future long and short commitments as of Jan. 31, 1934. A similar questionnaire was sent out by the Treasury several weeks ago demanding information on commitments as of an earlier date.

U. S. and Canadian Wheat Exports Up During Week

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, April 12—Exports of wheat (including flour as wheat) from United States and Canadian ports, as reported to Dun & Bradstreet, Inc., for the week ended April 7, totaled 3,426,419 bushels, as compared with 2,643,287 bushels in the previous week and 2,391,651 bushels in the corresponding week of last year. For the season, July 1 to date, wheat exports aggregated 158,310,645 bushels, as against 224,961,276 bushels for the like period a year ago.

March Department Store Sales Jump

WASHINGTON, April 12 (AP)—A big jump in March department store sales, which shot them 44 per cent ahead of March, 1933, was announced today by the Federal Reserve Board.

Every Reserve district shared in the increased trade reported by 511 stores in 255 cities. The value of sales rose 27 per cent between January 1 and March 31 as compared with the same quarter last year.

The Atlanta district showed the largest increase over March a year ago, with 71 per cent.

The respective percentages of increase between March, 1934, and March, 1933, and between the first quarter this year and the first quarter of 1933 was given as follows: Boston, 43 and 24; New York, 32 and 18.

Major Petroleum Concerns Propose Code Amendment

WASHINGTON, April 12 (AP)—In a surprise move today, the major oil companies which represent more than 80 per cent of the gasoline production in the United States placed before the Petroleum Administrative Board a new revision of the refining article of the oil code.

The proposal was made by Axtell J. Byles, president of the American Petroleum Institute, on behalf of the Atlantic Refining Co., the Cities Service Co., the Colonial Beacon Oil Co., the Continental Oil Co., the Gulf Refining Co., the Humble Oil & Refining Co., the Indian Refining Co., the Mid-Continent Petroleum Corp., the Ohio Oil Co., the Pure Oil Co., the Richfield Oil Co., Shell Union Oil Corp., Sinclair Refining Co., Skelly Oil Co., Socony-Vacuum Corp., the Standard Oil Companies of California, Indiana, Louisiana, New Jersey and Ohio; the Sun Oil Co., the Texas Corp., the Tidewater Oil Co., and the Union Oil Co.

Byles in a statement preceding presentation of the plan said the group for which he spoke was "deeply desirous of coöperating with the Government and industry" in further efforts toward stabilization.

He said the group was definitely opposed to legislative control of refining operation, feeling it "inconsistent" with a voluntary program.

He proposed an enlargement of the planning and coördination committee, which represents the industry under the code, by 11 members, seven of whom would be acceptable to the group for which he spoke.

In brief, the major companies' plan provided that a federal agency designated by the President should divide the company in refining districts in collaboration with the planning and coördination committee with a national coördinator and district allocators, subject to approval of the planning and coördination committee to determine proper inventories of gasoline for each district and the production in each district to meet demand.

Appeals from allocations by the district allocator to the board of review would be permitted.

New Haven R.R. Gets PWA Loan for Speed Trains

WASHINGTON, April 12 (AP)—The Public Works Administration announces a $300,000 allotment to the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company for purchase of a four-car streamline, high-speed train for operation between Boston and Providence, R. I.

New Employment 'Assurance' Theory Draws Attention

Wrigley Co. as Firmly Committed to Workers as It Is to Contracts

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, April 12—The new "employment assurance" plan of the William Wrigley Jr. Company, chewing-gum manufacturers, has called forth so many inquiries from other industrial companies that Philip K. Wrigley, president of the company, has made further explanations of the details of the new system.

The plan is for "employment assurance" and not for "unemployment insurance," Mr. Wrigley pointed out in discussing the scheme by which the company recently put aside $1,000,000 for a fund to safeguard employees in "lay-off" periods.

"We have always assumed the responsibility of furnishing employment," he said, "and have kept going even in spite of an urge to shut down and conserve, but our people have had to rely for the security of their jobs solely on good will and the record of past performance. They have had no assurance that in times of extreme business depression we would not let them out for a longer or shorter time.

"We now are willing to definitely and firmly commit ourselves to our employees just as we do under material contracts or advertising contracts. It is for this reason that we do not ask our employees to make any contribution."

Just as the employee is the one who gets the worst of the bargain when a business fails, Mr. Wrigley reasons, so the employee, in a lesser degree, suffers from shutdown periods.

The rate of benefit which an employee is to receive was explained. The number of weeks that pay will continue when the employee is not working, said Mr. Wrigley, will depend upon the length of his service. "Anyone who has been with us more than six months and less than two years, for instance," he declared, "will be paid lay-off pay up to 16 weeks; from two to five years, up to 20 weeks; from five to 10 years, up to 24 weeks, and over 10 years, up to 28 weeks."

"The employee, while he is receiving lay-off pay from the company, however, must not accept relief or compensation elsewhere. We believe that the lay-off pay is high enough to take care of him, and we wish to prevent the cluttering up of public relief rolls or flooding the market with cheap labor. Otherwise, because of receiving partial compensation from one firm, the employee could afford to work for another for less than standard pay."

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The Young Folks' Page

True Tales of the North

By Jack Melville

Chapter 4

Bruin Wakes With the Spring

The earlier chapters of "True Tales of the North" have introduced us to a log cabin in the backwoods of a northern forest, a homecoming in the depth of winter, to Lady and her pups, and last, but not least, to Chico, who, by passing a severe test when only a few days old, promises to prove a true leader, a dog in a thousand.

Jack Melville, the writer of these "true stories," has spent 18 years of his life in the wilds of northern Ontario. He has roamed from Sioux Lookout to the Arctic Circle, bred and trained freight and racing sled dogs, and raced in several international derbies. Chico was his boon companion for years, and the training, adventures and character of this devoted and courageous wolf dog are the chief theme of his master's story.

AT LAST April came, bringing spring. The warm Chinook winds came hurrying up from the south land, and with the help of the hot spring sun, quickly caused the snow to melt. Little patches of bare ground appeared and grew so fast that the snow became frightened and hid under low trees and behind hills in the valleys. Even there it was not safe, for the warm wind found it, and being hungry ate it all until not a trace of winter was left.

Nettie Girl was turned loose, and how she rolled and rolled! Then she would get up and race down the road and back, bucking and kicking from the sheer joy of being out again in the bright world after seven months of standing in the stall. What a shaggy lady she was! Her winter coat of hair was nearly two inches long and made her look like a big Shetland pony. It was hard to get her to go into the stable even at night.

The cage where Whitey and Brownie lived was brought out of the stable and placed under a corner of the lean-to. I left the door open on purpose and out they came, skipping and hopping. They, like the rest of the world, were happy and frisky at being able to come out from under King Winter's heavy blanket.

Ben and the Canoe

Ben got my canoe out and decided it needed a new "skin." The canvas had been worn out the summer before and needed to be replaced. He turned the canoe upside down on two sawhorses and started to take off the outside gunwales.

The day was very hot. Not a cloud in the deep blue sky. Our birds had long since forgotten all about our friendship and gone off to build their new homes. The early spring birds had arrived from the south. The pussy willows were out in full force, and trees and bushes starting to bud. Hiding among the ground pine and cedar, the trailing arbutus peaked shyly at the chattering squirrels and chipmunks.

Ben and work did not exactly agree on such a wonderful day in such beautiful surroundings. He looked out at the lake, all ripply in the gentle breeze. The far hills were starting to show spots of baby green. Two big blue herons winged across the marsh near the little Madawaska Creek. A great flock of ducks made a black streak on the lake's center. Ben's gaze turned slowly inland toward the big pine. As it rested there he jumped and started calling for me at the top of his voice.

I was sitting on the front steps of the cabin sewing away on some little racing dog harness. Ben's excited call brought me back to earth from a daydream with a thump. The frantic calling of my name sent me racing toward him. As soon as he saw me he pointed toward the big pine. Well, sir, you would never guess what he was pointing at! There on top of the mound sat Bruin out of his cave at last, just awake from last winter's nap and enjoying the sunshine. He had been asleep just seven months.

We went up to see him, but he would have none of us. His greeting was a hiss and a rattle of his big teeth. Oh, boy, what a sweet temper he was in! Of course he had just awakened and was thin and hungry. We gave him a nice fresh poplar branch with the bark on. He would make a light meal of the bark. That

He had just awakened and was thin and hungry.

would be all he would take the first day. The next day he would eat a rather larger meal, and each day increase the size of it, until in a few days he would be eating everything in sight. His coat was glorious, the fur long and shiny. At no other time of the year does a bear's coat equal the one he wears in the spring.

The Pups Begin Their Training

The puppies had a big new yard to play in with a house in the corner of it. They were about a third grown by now. What playful, quarrelsome little folks they were! Leaving Bruin to his sunning I went over to get them for our daily romp. So far the only training of any kind they had received was to be taken for little walks, or down to our cabin.

I never whipped them when they were naughty, but held them and talked to them severely. The whole idea was that they should learn to do my slightest bidding, not from fear, but because they loved me and wanted to please. Once I had spoiled a beautiful team of grand dogs because the musher (dog driver) who was training me to handle them insisted that I enforce my commands with a whip. I surely never made that silly brutal mistake again. In handling a team of dogs a whip has its place, but of that later.

On our walks the puppies were taught to come instantly when I called, to walk at my heels, to stand perfectly still, or lie down and stay there until I gave the word they could move. I would run and they would chase me or go flying ahead. If I lay down they would pounce on me and grab my hands or clothing and chew or worry away, each pup emitting growls and snarls with little lips grinning and showing fangs already fairly large. Such an angry savage beast each one appeared to be, except that every tail was wagging for all there was in it!

One day I put regular dog collars on all of them and took them out two at a time on a leash. They fought that leash pretty hard for a little while, and then trotted along beside me, all except Chico and the little fellow with the brown rings around his eyes. These two ran ahead tugging away at the leash. I would pull them to the right, crying, "Gee! Gee! Gee!" and it was not so very long before they would turn right, when they heard the "Gee" command, without the use of the leash to guide them. When they were nearly perfect on the right turn, they were given a new lesson—that of "Haw," or left turn.

Just Talking to Them

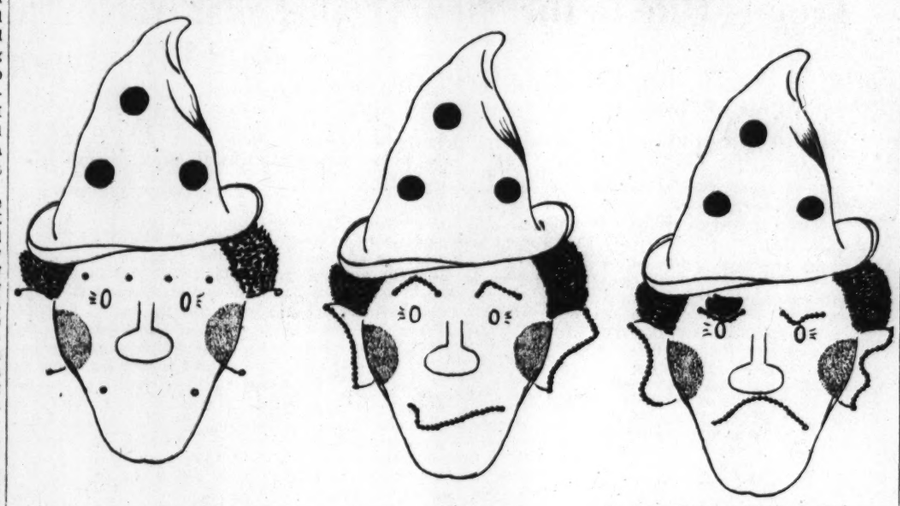
Both Ben and I spent hours teaching all of them little circus tricks and just talking to them. We were trying to make them understand by our words or sounds the meanings we wished to convey. Of course, we used simple words and you would be surprised how well we succeeded.

I do not mean to imply that any of this was done in a day. It was weeks before Chico acted as I wanted him to when the commands of "Gee" and "Haw" were given. The other pups took longer. They could have been taught more quickly if a whip had been used a little, but if this is done, the dog obeys through fear; and when you get into a tight place, you want a leader and team who will give you all they have because of their great love—not fear.

Ben and I worked nights on the racing harnesses for the puppies. A little light drag built something like a sled with handles had been ready for a long time. It was getting close to the time when we would see how the training they had received so far would help in harness.

[To be continued next Thursday.]

Watch the Frown Become a Smile



DRAWN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Made of a Sheet of White Cardboard and Some Odd Bits of Small Link Chain, a Little Jiggling Will Give to This Face a Wonderful Variety of Expressions.

Hints to Games Leaders

By A. W. N. Mackenzie

(Author of "Games for Scouts" Etc.)

ONCE upon a time there lived a man whose work has raised a whole army of groans and sighs from boys and girls. That man's name was Euclid, and as a boy I never could quite get the hang of what he was driving at. Indeed, strictly between ourselves, he has me all tied up still.

However, there is one word he introduced me to which is decidedly useful, and that is 'Axiom.' The best definition of an Axiom I have yet heard was given by a small boy who described it as "Something you can't argue about."

As you are well aware, every phase of life and conduct is governed by rules which are definite, and leave no loophole for argument. For instance, we cannot get along without eating; we cannot do wrong without suffering for it, and so on. In the same way there are definite axioms for the presentation of games which make all the difference between success and failure. Cut them out and paste them inside the cover of your games notebook:

See How Others Do It.
Trust Your Notebook, Not Your Memory.
Get Set Before You "Go."
Put Jam on It.
Fresh Bait Attracts the Fish.
Familiarity Breeds Contempt.

See How Others Do It

The man who thinks he has nothing to learn knows little.

No matter how efficient you may be, you can generally learn something from watching somebody else at work—even if it only amounts to seeing how not to do things. The other day I visited a games-leader friend at work and he presented a game which I play regularly myself, BUT he had added one little touch which turned my good game into his brilliant one.

And that leads me to:

Trust Your Notebook, Not Your Memory

The games leader's most precious possession should be his loose-leaf notebook. Carry it with you everywhere, except when in your bath. The moment you see or hear of a new game, stunt, or idea, write it down. A few words or lines will suffice to enable you to write it out fully when you get home, but don't trust entirely to your memory. Keep your games notebook for this purpose only, and never forget to use it. If you delay you will probably forget the game altogether or, just as bad, get it down all wrong.

Get Set Before You "Go"

Never begin to explain a game until you are certain that everything required is already in position. To interrupt yourself to do something which should obviously have been done before is a bad mistake. You lose prestige and the players lose interest.

Before explaining a game have all the players in position, and do not say a word until you are absolutely certain that your description is going to be complete and accurate.

Satisfy yourself that all the players understand the game before you give the signal to "go."

How often have you tried out a new game with keen anticipation only to find it fall flat with a fearful flop? Don't drop that game like a hot plate, however. Look it through again and you will probably find that you had misunderstood some detail when you first tried to put it over.

Put Jam on It

In presenting games the leader must always realize that, to achieve success and keep the necessary enthusiasm, they must be made really interesting. Players will put up with a relay race, but the keenness displayed will be nothing to that shown in precisely the same game if it is staged as a race between rival tribes of Redskins. Don't send the players out searching for hidden drawing-pins; tell them to seek for the seam of the El Dorado gold mine, even if it turns out to be a row of drawing-pins in the end.

Whenever possible a story should be woven round the game to be played. This makes a wonderful difference, and creates a glamour and enthusiasm that is entirely missing if the players are merely taking part in a hopping relay race.

It is not always possible to invent a suitable yarn for every game, and, in such a case, an attractive title goes a long way in the desired direction.

Fresh Bait Attracts the Fish

Always try to introduce something new, however small, at every games session.

The placid old fish at the bottom of the pond has had the same bait presented for his inspection so often that he won't even be bothered to sniff at it. The only method of catching the wily old rascal is by offering him something entirely new in the way of bait. The same holds good with games. Your players will get blasé if they have the same program of games continually dished up for their consumption. Get hold of a supply of new items for the games session and ladle them out one at a time. Your players will then be keyed up with expectation, and you will be re-enthused in your search for new ideas.

Familiarity Breeds Contempt

Cream is a delicacy of which I am particularly fond. But I fancy I should lose my enthusiasm for it if it were served up at every meal. Have you a game which is very popular with your players? Well—remember about the cream. Keep it for special occasions and don't play it too much.

The President And The Bee

Not long ago the president of a great corporation was sitting at a luncheon with a score of his executives when somehow or other a honey bee got into the room and started buzzing around trying to find its way out. The head waiter noticed it, stepped out of the room, and presently returned with a fly swatter.

The bee was by this time bumping its head time and again against the window in futile efforts to get to freedom. As the waiter strode toward it, the president excused himself at the table and intercepted the waiter.

"Give me that thing," the president said. "I'll attend to the bee."

Instantly, silence reigned in the room. Every eye was fixed on the man whose every minute was worth many dollars, and who had interrupted an important business conversation. Some of those present thought he had suddenly gone crazy.

The waiter's surprised voice at last broke the silence. "I'll kill the bee, sir."

"Oh, no you won't. Give me that swatter."

The waiter did so.

"Now go and open the window and let the bee fly out. It has committed no crime in entering this room, that you should kill it. It has not tried to harm us. It has no wish to stay with us. It won't hurt you if you don't try to hurt it. Its mission in life is as important to it as yours is to you, or mine is to me. It simply wants to be about its business. Open the window and let it go."

The Mail Bag

Brisbane, Queensland, Australia

Dear Editor:

In writing to my numerous Monitor correspondents I have discovered that very few Americans know anything concerning Australia's government. This subject is a very interesting one, and I am going to write something about it here.

Each of the states which together make up Australia is concerned with its own affairs, but they act together through a Federal Parliament with members from each state. This Parliament sits in Canberra. A Governor-General is appointed to represent the King for the whole of Australia. Each state also has a Governor sent out by the King.

The residence of the Governor in Queensland is Fernberg, and it is concerning this picturesque home that I wish particularly to write. It is only since 1910 that it has been the viceregal residence. The first Governor to live there was Sir William Macgregor, and our present Governor, Sir Leslie Orme Wilson, is the fifth. Each occupant has had a desire to leave something in token of gratitude for the attitude of Brisbane's citizens towards him and consequently the place is adorned with interesting memories.

Perhaps the most interesting contribution to the grounds is the Woodland Walk which Sir John Goodwin had constructed. Trees and creepers are left in their natural state, while additional shrubs, such as jackarandas, wattles and poinsettias were planted along this walk which extends for about three miles. Nothing was neglected. Foot bridges were built over the gullies, while Lady Goodwin procured native bears to live in their natural state.

The term of office for each governor is five years, though sometimes they are persuaded to stay a little longer. Sir Leslie Wilson has only been with us for about 18 months, but has found his way to many a citizen's heart in that time.

Hoping we Australians are becoming better known. Patricia L. C.

Buenos Aires, Argentina

Dear Editor:

This is my first letter to the Monitor, although we have had it for a long time. I am 15 years of age and would very much like to hear from other girls of my age from any part of the world. I live just outside Buenos Aires.

I was staying in the hills of Cordoba at the time of the volcanic eruption in Chile and the air was full of ash. Lying on the ground it looked just like snow.

We have a very nice garden out here, with lots of fruit in it, especially peaches, grapes and figs.

I enjoy the Monitor very much, including the Children's Page, the Young Folks' Page, Snubs, and many other things. I also think that the articles given in the Sentinel each week for the young folks or children are very helpful.

Peggy L.

Melrose, Massachusetts

Dear Editor:

I am very much interested in puppets. The last time I wrote in, I had just finished the marionette show, "Jack and the Beanstalk," and now I have almost finished "Snowhite and the Dwarfs." I am going to give it at school next week. I made my puppets according to the directions given in the Monitor last summer. I have tried many different kinds but I find these the most successful. I wish you would have more articles pertaining to puppets.

I have a big white collie dog named Mack. I love animals and would like to correspond with anyone interested in animals, puppets, collecting stamps, and French—especially from England or France. I am 14. Geraldine B.

Von Ormy, Texas

Dear Editor:

I am enjoying the correspondence which the Mail Bag affords and it is also educational. I wish that more boys would write. There are so few boys and I am sure that if they knew what a pleasure it is, they would join the "merry crew." I want to suggest to those readers who are holding back that they at least try, and find out for themselves. I will answer letters from anyone, of my age, and will write about anything I can.

My home is on a farm but I have lived in the city. I study Spanish and like geometry and history. I have a German police dog whose name is "King." Earl J. W.

Los Angeles, California

Dear Editor:

I have read many letters in the Mail Bag, and thought I would like to write one, too. I am 12 years old and in the seventh grade at Berkeley Hall School. Many times we have evening recitals and at the end of the school year we present an outdoor pageant. In 1932 we presented a Washington pageant. The older girls wore beautiful colonial costumes. Our room were the Negroes and we had our faces blacked.

I am interested in shells and have quite a collection. Many of them are shiny and very beautiful; one especially, which is called a pearl snail, looks like a rainbow in the sun. As I have many duplicates I should like to correspond and trade shells with someone also interested and collecting. Eleanor O,

Cedarhurst, Long Island, New York

Dear Editor:

The Monitor has been my almost daily traveling companion for about four years, during which time I have commuted to and from my work in New York City. And what an inspiring, entertaining, and instructive companion it has been, too! "Our" favorite topics of "conversation" have included the Young Folks' Page (although I am an "over 20"), The Home Forum, Educational and the other feature pages.

Many of the advertisements have been used to an advantage, also, and it was through these columns that we found our little Vermont home which was just what we were looking for, and which we are now buying. I have spent several happy vacations there among the pretty hills of the Green Mountain State.

This letter is written to express my appreciation for all of these benefits, and also with the desire that I may be introduced, via the Mail Bag, to someone or anyone who would like to correspond with me. I am interested in most everything and should like to hear from anywhere. Hattie H.

Holyoke, Massachusetts

Dear Editor:

Once more I yield to the temptation to add to my already long list of Mail Baggers!

Seven years have now passed since the day when I first ventured to answer a letter which had appeared in the Mail Bag column a few days previously and so formed the first link in this new chain of friendship! Because the date of my first letter to her was Feb. 22, this first Mail Bag friend and I always refer to Washington's Birthday as our "anniversary."

It was indeed a happy venture when I availed myself of the opportunities afforded by this new channel of friendship and one for which I am still increasingly grateful. Interesting contacts, by letter and in person, with young over-twenties from far and near have brought many happy experiences. Particularly helpful has been the realization that so many young people in all parts of the world—not just those few in one's locality—are reaching the solution to their problems by the same joyous pathway. So, once again I must express gratitude for the channel which has made these friendships possible.

A "Pioneer" Mail Bagger,
June T. F.

The following would like to receive letters:

From Girls

Delia T. (12), Hollywood, California. From all over the world. Has acted in motion pictures.

Milly Lou S. (13), Chicago, Illinois. Especially from Japan, India or Spain. Interested in all sports, particularly ice-skating and swimming.

Norma R. (13), New Lisbon, New Jersey. From Germany, Italy and France. Interested in music.

Mary N. H. (14), near Southport, Lancs., England. Is an American girl who has been to Germany, Holland and Wales and is now attending school in England. Would like to hear from girls of her age. Especially interested in airplanes.

Frances O. (16), Swampscott, Massachusetts. From France. Will correspond in French.

Margaret D. (17), Victoria Park, Western Australia. From girls in Holland, France, Germany or Japan who can correspond in English. Interested in hockey, tennis and swimming.

Catherine H. L. (17), Bolivar, Missouri. From England and Scotland. Attends a university and is interested in art and languages.

Jean D. (18), New York, N. Y. From anywhere, but particularly New York State. Interested in Spanish and Spain, fashion designing and illustrating.

Ella M. S. (19), Cleveland Heights, Ohio. From someone in France of her age.

Over 20

Ethelyn S., Santa Monica, California. Is a Girl Scout leader and would like to hear from other Scouts and Scout leaders.

Monica M., Sydney, Australia. From Germany, Sweden and France.

Harriet L., Chicago, Illinois. From anywhere. Has collected many interesting items and pamphlets of the world's fair which she will be glad to give to anyone interested.

Gertrude R., Los Angeles, California. From foreign countries. Interested in collecting stamps.

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The Expressive Face

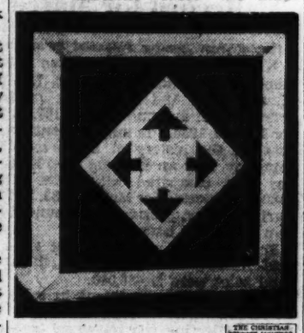
IT MIGHT be called the Face With a Thousand Expressions. Certainly it never seems to hold quite the same one for any time. The slightest jiggle and the smile changes to a frown, the stern look to an expansive grin. And sometimes one eyebrow goes southwest and the other northeast, which any student of "phizziology" will tell you is extremely rare.

It is made of two things, a sheet of white cardboard and some odd bits of small link chain, preferably black. The face is drawn with black India ink in simple outline, leaving out the outline of the ears, mouth and eyebrows as is shown in Figure No. 1. The face should be about six inches high and four inches wide. It doesn't matter whether you are an artist or not; a face can be traced from a picture in a newspaper or magazine. Or the one shown here can be enlarged to the right size.

Print pairs of holes which would be the ends of the eyebrows, mouth and ears, if there were any. Sounds confusing, but a look at the sketch will explain things. Stick the ends of the pieces of chain through these holes and secure them to the back of the cardboard with bits of adhesive tape. The chain should be of sufficient length to allow considerable play—that is, it should be longer than the feature it is meant to represent. For example, the distance between the two holes of the mouth is two inches, allow 2½ inches of chain.

The different "faces" are made by holding the card and jiggling it slightly. Every jiggle makes a new face.

Black chain is the best, of course. Small silver chain will do as it turns black in time. Every old jewel case has some odds and ends of chain that will answer for this purpose.



Simple Book-End Made of Basket Wood in Two Colors.

Carvings From Basket Wood

To begin with, collect baskets of the kind in which fruit comes. The square or rectangular shape is best because the wood is not curved. The longer ones, about seven inches by 12, are just the thing. The wood is of a fairly good quality in spite of its purpose; some of it is whitewood and carves splendidly.

Remove the wires with a small screw driver and pliers and the box falls apart. Separate into pieces and sandpaper on both sides. The wood can then be drawn upon with pencil as easily as paper.

The book-end is made of one centerpiece of the basket wood and four pieces for a border. These are cut out and glued on the book-end which is a piece of some darker-colored wood, three-eighths of an inch thick. The book-end is 5½ inches square.

Mark the center design in pencil. Cut out with a small sharp knife blade. There is only one thing to look out for. Don't make two cut-outs too close together, against the grain, because the thin wood won't stand it. When the design is cut out and trimmed, glue it to the center of the book-end. It needs pressure and two or three iron clamps will supply this. Allow to dry several hours.

The border is cut out and fitted. The four strips are one-half inch wide. All the cutting is done with a knife. Glue the border on and put under pressure.

After it is dry, any glue which has spread can be removed with a knife.

Some beautiful finishes can be worked out with two colors. Use artists' oil colors mixed with turpentine. A small water color brush will do very well for getting into the corners of the design. Of course the wood can be left natural if desired, and the book-end simply treated with a couple of coats of shellac or varnish. You can use any combination of colors. The whitewood will stain almost any shade.

Trays, Boxes, Book-Ends

Many really beautiful things can be made in this way, and this medium has one advantage over regular carving. If you accidentally make a gouge in a regular carving it is ruined. (The Craftsmaster remembers one he made to this day and also what the manual training teacher said to him. And was his face red!) But if you make a mistake on one of these basket wood medallions, there is little time wasted; just start another one.

The book-end was made just to introduce the process. It is not necessary to start with book-ends. Many articles made in wood can be treated in this way. Tabletops, trays, placques, medallions, boxes and so on.

After the article has been stained, it can be given a few coats of shellac or varnish and rubbed down.

If you do the book-end, the base is made of a small strip of sheet brass and fitted with three small wood screws to the bottom. A sheet of galvanized iron can be used also, and given a coat of enamel.

This basket wood is so thin it can be cut with scissors. But this is not to be recommended as the resulting edge is not so smooth as the one made with a sharp knife.

Isaiah and Plato Also Wanted "New Deals"

THE idea of a "New Deal" is not an invention of President Roosevelt. Throughout history men have looked to "New Deals" as a remedy for political and social evils. Why did Isaiah want a "new deal" that would mean the "beating of swords into plowshares," and what fired Plato to evolve his plan for an ideal republic? In the light of today's problems the past holds some very interesting and illuminating information.

It is therefore fortunate that at this time THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR has been able to secure for its readers a series of 12 articles, to appear from April 25 to May 8 entitled

New Deals of Past and Present

by JOHN PRATT WHITMAN

Mr. Whitman is a social worker whose family was closely associated with one of the outstanding Utopian experiments—Brook Farm. He has compiled and written these articles after careful research, and they come to you full of fresh, original and striking information. They cover the Utopian ideas of men like Sir Thomas More, with his ideal community based on farming; Francis Bacon, with his theory that science remakes life; and many others.

From these articles you will learn how many of the dreams of yesterday have become the realities of today. Ministers, students, social workers and thinkers will find these studies of past Utopias, together with suggestions for an ideal society of the future, a clear and helpful history of plans for a happier humanity. Subscribe now by sending the attached coupon with your remittance.

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The Monitor's Radio Time-Table

What's on the Air Tonight?

	990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	Agricultural reports..	Armand Girard,	Yankee Singers....	Skippy sketch....
5:15	Monitor Views News..	bass; orchestra...	Local dance music.	CBS dance music.
5:30	The Singing Lady ...	Winnie the Pooh...	"Jack Armstrong".	Melody Mart; talk.
5:45	Little Orphan Annie..	Curtis radio chat..	White's Scrap Book	Stamp Adventurers
6:00	Richard Himber and	Evening Tattler;	Reports; news.....	"Buck Rogers"...
6:15	his orchestra.....	sketches; music..	School orchestras	"Bobby Benson"...
6:30	Reports; sports.....	Speaker; music....	competition	String Ensemble..
6:45	Lowell Thomas, news.	Memories: music..	Street of Dreams .	Sylvia Froos; orch.
7:00	Amos 'n' Andy.....	Salute period.....	Myrt and Marge..	Reports; news.....
7:15	Buccaneers Quartet..	"Billy Batchelor"..	Just Plain Bill....	Local dance music.
7:30	Romantic Melodies;	After Dinner Revue	Sea sketch.....	Italian Echoes,
7:45	soloists; orchestra...	The Goldbergs....	Boake Carter, news	native program...
8:00	American Legion talk.	Vallee Orchestra;	"Raffles, the Ama-	Dramatic sketch...
8:15	Tessie the Typist....	Bert Lahr; Lou	teur Cracksman".	Studio recital.....
8:30	Talk, Bill Williams...	Holtz; Alice Faye;	Voice of America:	Organ; soloist.....
8:45	Three Blue Notes.....	sketch; chorus....	soloists; orch.....	Rhythm Twins.....
9:00	Death Valley Days,	Captain Henry's	Merry-Go-Round ..	Warnow Orch.;
9:15	dramatic sketch....	Show Boat Hour;	Local dance music.	soloists; quartet..
9:30	Eddie Duchin and	soloists; skit and	Fred Waring & his	Local dance music.
9:45	his orchestra.....	orchestra.....	Pennsylvanians ..	Reports; news.....
10:00	Cantor Gabriel Hoch-	Paul Whiteman's	Casa Loma Or-	Hugh Connor and
10:15	berg and his Choir..	Music Hall, with	chestra; soloists..	his orchestra.....
10:30	"America Must	Al Jolson and	Camera Man talk..	Organ; soloist.....
10:45	Choose," speakers....	Deems Taylor....	Talk; dance music.	Gypsy Violin; orch.
11:00	Reports; sport talk..	Forecasts; talk....	Yankee News Serv-	CBS soloist; orch.
11:15	News; tenth anniver-	News; Morey Pearl	ice; Isham Jones	Local dance music.
11:30	sary of Station WLS	and orchestra.....	and his orchestra	Sign off .....
11:45	in Chicago	NBC dance music.	CBS dance music.	

Tomorrow's Features

Up to Luncheon

11:00 WBZ, WEEI, Music Appreciation Hour, Walter Damrosch, conductor.
12:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," Ernest Beaufort.
12:30 WBZ, National Farm and Home Hour; guest speakers; orchestra.

After Luncheon

2:00 WEEI, "The Magic of Speech," with Vida Ravenscroft Sutton.
2:00 WNAC, American School of the Air: Timely Discussions.
2:30 WBZ Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor; St. Cecelia Chorus; Olga Avarino, soprano; Richard Hale, reader; Jesus Maria Sanroma, concert pianist.
2:30 WAAB, Classical Album, program of recordings.
3:00 WNAC, Braves-Red Sox baseball game, from Braves Field, Fred Hoey, reporting.
3:30 WEEI, Women's Radio Review: guest speakers; orchestra.
4:30 WBZ, A Capella Choir, Central High School, Tulsa, Okla.
5:15 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," Henry Edison Williams.
5:45 WEEI, "Alice in Orchestralia," musical dramatization.

Dinner and After

7:15 WBZ, "Taxation and Economy," Senator Jesse H. Metcalf, Rhode Island.
7:30 WBZ, Music by Gershwin: George Gershwin, soloist; dance orchestra.
8:00 WAAB, "Refrigerants Old and New," Harold A. Iddles.
8:00 WBZ, Walter O'Keefe; Ethel Shutta; Don Bestor and his orchestra.
8:00 WEEI, Jessica Dragonette; male quartet; piano duo; concert orchestra.
8:15 WAAB, MacDowell Club Concert, Arthur Fiedler, conductor, from Jordan Hall; MacDowell Club Chorus, William Ellis Weston, conductor.
8:30 WNAC, "The March of Time," dramatization of the news of the week.
9:00 WEEI, Waltz Time: Frank Munn; Muriel Wilson; Abe Lyman's Orchestra.
9:00 WNAC, Fray and Braggiotti, French and Italian piano team.
9:30 WBZ, Phil Baker; players; soloists; Leon Belasco's Orchestra.

Late Evening

10:00 WBZ, "Stories That Must Be Told," Fulton Oursler, magazine editor.
10:00 WEEI, "The First Nighter" sketch, "The Weasel," from Chicago.
10:00 WAAB, "The Program of the Week"; humor; news; drama; music.
10:15 WBZ, Season's send-off to the Boston Braves and Red Sox; addresses by Governor Ely, Mayor Mansfield and others.
10:30 WAAB, "Conflict," serial story by T. S. Stribling.
10:30 WEEI, Jack Benny; Mary Livingstone; Frank Parker; Bestor's Orchestra.
10:45 WBZ, National Economy League: "The Veteran, the Veto and the Voter."
10:45 WAAB, Mary Eastman, soprano; Howard Barlow's concert orchestra.
11:00 WAAB, Anniversary program of Station KHJ, Los Angeles.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Rain early tonight, becoming fair and colder late tonight, with lowest temperature near 34 degrees; Friday fair; easterly gales off the coast, shifting to strong northwest late tonight and diminishing.

Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont: Snow and colder tonight; Friday fair.

Rhode Island and Connecticut: Fair tonight and Friday; colder tonight.

Massachusetts: Cloudy and colder tonight; rain or snow in the northeast portion; Friday fair.

Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Strong southeast winds and gales over north, and strong southwest over the south portion, shifting to northwest over the north portion late tonight, and weather overcast tonight and Friday, with rain over the north portion tonight.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	42	45	New Orleans.	62	84
Bermuda	66	72	New York ...	40	52
Chicago	34	38	Norfolk	46	74
Denver	38	60	Philadelphia.	40	56
Helena	36	62	St. Louis	38	58
Jacksonville .	60	86	St. Paul	32	42
Kansas City..	40	58	San Francisco	52	64
Los Angeles..	54	72	Washington .	42	58
Miami	72	82			

A—8 a. m. eastern standard time April 12.
B—Maximum April 11.

High Tides at Boston

Thursday 10:10 p. m., Friday 10:37 a. m.
Height of tides 10.7 feet, 10.2 feet.

Light all vehicles at 6:50 p. m.

Boston Events

TONIGHT

Theaters

MONTE CARLO BALLET RUSSE (Boston Opera House). Final performance here. "Presages," "Concurrence," "Beau Danube." 8:15.

Movies

FINE ARTS—"The End of the World." French film showing the effect of news of impending end of world. Also Franz Lehar's screen operetta, "Friederike." 1, 4, 7, 10.

FENWAY AND PARAMOUNT—"Harold Teen," with Hal Leroy, Guy Kibbee and Patricia Ellis. Also May Robson and Lewis Stone in "You Can't Buy Everything." Not yet seen. Fenway at 12:55, 3:33, 6:11, 8:49. Paramount at 9:15 a. m., 12:04, 2:53, 5:42, 8:31.

KEITH'S—Katharine Hepburn in "Spitfire." Tale of a high-spirited and highly religious mountain girl. 10 a. m., 12:22, 2:44, 5:06, 7:28, 9:50.

BOSTON—"50 Million Frenchmen" revue on the stage. Contains "You Do Something to Me," and other Cole Porter tunes. On the screen "The Ninth Guest" gives audiences something to puzzle over. 10:10 a. m., 1:20, 4:30, 7:40, 10:49.

MAJESTIC—George Arliss in "The House of Rothschild." 2:30, 8:30.

METROPOLITAN—Al Jolson moves in the midst of spectacular examples of stagecraft in "Wonder Bar." On the stage "The New Revue" offers Grace Hayes and a water ballet, amongst other things. 11:05 a. m., 1:45, 4:45, 7:35, 10:25.

STATE AND ORPHEUM—Norma Shearer, Herbert Marshall and Robert Montgomery in "Riptide." At the Orpheum vaudeville as well. State at 12:30, 2:45, 5:05, 7:25, 9:45. Orpheum at 9:30 a. m., 12:30, 3:30, 6:30, 9:30.

UPTOWN—John Barrymore in "Long Lost Father." 1:09, 3:42, 6:15, 8:48.

SOUTH STATION THEATER—Krazy Kat cartoon; Laurel and Hardy in "Dirty Work"; Hawaiian and Indian travel films; natural color musical comedy; other shorts and newsreels. Continuous from 9:30 a. m.

Music

CITY CLUB — Amherst College Glee Club. 7:45.

CHARDON STRING QUARTET—Last concert of Beethoven quartet cycle. Program: Opus 132, Opus 133 ("The Great Fugue") and Opus 135. Brattle Hall, Cambridge. 8:30.

EMY-LOU BIEDENHARN—Contralto. Jordan Hall 8:15.

Other Events

DU BURON STUDIO—Lecture by William Howland Kenney, of Emerson College. Subject, "To See Ourselves as Others See Us." 1126 Boylston Street. 8:15.

VESPER GEORGE SCHOOL—Free lecture by Charles Jay Connick, designer of windows in the Cathedral of St. John the Divine. Subject, "Artist's Adventures in Light and Color." 44 St. Botolph Street. 8:30.

"LOST BOY"—Drama by T. C. Upham, based on intimate knowledge of reform school operations. Presented by Pord Hall Forum Little Theater Company, John Perkins, director. The Barn, 36 Joy Street. 8:30.

PUBLIC LIBRARY—Illustrated lecture on "Hawaii," by Norman C. Smith. In the lecture hall. 8.

"LAND OF THE SOVIETS"—Prof. Henry Wadsworth Longfellow Dana lectures on "Planned Economy" in his "Land of the Soviets" series. In John Reed Club, 825 Boylston Street. 8.

Y. W. C. A.—"International Revue." In Lee Auditorium. 8.

YOUNG MEN'S REPUBLICAN CLUB—Guest speakers: Councilors George W. Roberts, Henry L. Shattuck, David M. Brackman and Robert Gardiner Wilson, Jr. Richards Hall, 30 Huntington Avenue. 8.

TOMORROW

Music

BOSTON SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA (Symphony Hall). 2:30.

Other Events

CHILDREN'S MUSEUM — Lectures: "Colonial Life." 9:30; "Our Birds." 11; "Spring Comes to Jamaica Pond." 2.

FOGG MUSEUM—"Romanesque Sculpture and Architecture of Burgundy," lecture by Prof. Kenneth John Conant. Large Lecture Hall. 5.

ART MUSEUM—Free guidance, "Japanese Prints," by Miss Maginnis. 11 a. m.

Blind Men Ask Spain For State Protection

MADRID, April 12 (AP)—Blind men—150 strong—marched on Congress today to demand the protection of the state.

A commission of five, representing syndicates of the blind, interviewed the Minister of Labor, Señor José Estadella. He promised to consider their demand.

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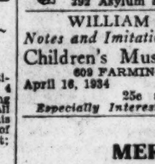

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(Continued)

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Complete Line of SHOE DRESSING

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A Mutual Savings Bank
Safe Deposit Boxes

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(See also Westport)

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Prices $1.50 and up
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J. I. Mallette
Specialty Shop
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CONNECTICUT

NORWALK
(Continued)

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To Go With New Spring Frocks
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Fine Repair Work a Specialty

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$14.85
Balmacan style vent in back, shower proof. Earl Glo lined. Sizes 12 to 20.
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The New Worsted-Tex Suit
Lined with Super Celanese
One of the most expensive suit fabrics woven in America—beautifully tailored $42
FRANK MARTIN & SONS.

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with full length very active cedar lining. Made of heavy corrugated fibrous paper—holds a family's garments. 60" high, 15" wide.
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Connecticut's Most Distinctive Shoe Store
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419 MAIN STREET, STAMFORD

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By VAN RAALTE
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Many, many new distinctive models. Plain, Tailored—Tailored Slip-on—Ruffled Cuffs—Pique Trimmed—Organdie Gore Cuffs—Pique Trimmed Cuffs. Every new Spring shade. Van Raalte Gloves wash beautifully and give long wear.
$1.00 and $1.50 a pair
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WATERBURY, CONN.

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106 GRAND STREET

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Cleaned and Reblocked
Olympia Hat Cleaning and Shoe Repairing Company
28 BANK STREET PHONE 4-9443

"Just try one on"
Nelly Don Frocks
Individually styled—unusual color combinations—sized to fit perfectly.
$1.95 to $5.95
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Flowers of Quality at Reasonable Prices
DEAN the FLORIST
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My laundry's gone to Perry's,
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POHNE 3-3161

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Howland-Hughes

HASTINGS CORSET SHOPPE
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PLAZA 6804 HEARST TOWER

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2-Year Old Rose Bushes
25c
Will Bloom This Summer
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Paul Neyron (pink)
K. A. Viktoria (white) Killarney (pink)
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On Our Rearranged and Redecorated Second Floor
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Do not fail to take advantage of low prices on fine furniture as I am retiring from business very shortly.
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Repairs for all stoves and furnaces. Personal attention. All work guaranteed.
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Headquarters for Philco Radio—ABC Washer—Norge Electric Refrigerators—Whitney Baby Carriages
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ALBANY, NEW YORK

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Costume Jewelry

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Buy Shirts That Satisfy
at Prices from $2.00 up
NECKWEAR at $1.00 and up

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21 NO. PEARL ST.
MILLINERY
of distinction
at popular prices

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New Spring Model Dresses, Dressy Hats and Sport Hats

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Newly Arrived Since Easter
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Furniture Reupholstered and Repaired
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NEW YORK

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NEW YORK

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(Continued)

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NEW YORK

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(Continued)

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They are as attractive as they are versatile and may be worn for sports, for town, or wherever you wish. And they are preshrunk.
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NEW YORK

ROCHESTER
(Continued)

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SEE NEXT PAGE

NEW YORK

SYRACUSE
(Continued)

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Prices from
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NEW YORK

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and Women
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122 Warburton Ave. Telephone—
Yonkers, N. Y. Yonkers 8284-J

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Daily Features

With the Inventors

Razor Light

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

NO MORE morning gymnastics for the men who contend that they have to twist and turn before the shadowy bathroom mirror to see what it is they are shaving. Shame on them for not having thought of this simple solution before—a razor that carries its own flashlight in the handle! M. M. Eells, of Chicago, has just taken out U. S. Patent No. 1950789 on the invention, but there are still opportunities for our ingenuity, if we take the trouble to apply it.

Junior Cross-Word No. 152

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Across

1—River in the U. S. flowing into the Ohio.
7—Jewish month.
8—Musical composition (abbr.)
9—Roguish.
12—Instrument for piercing holes, as in leather or wood.
14—Kings (abbr.).
15—Venomous snake.
17—Sun god.
18—Exterior.
19—Upon.
20—Contraction for "even."
21—Waterbury is fourth largest city in this state (abbr.).
23—Third king of Judah (Bib.).
25—The heavens.
26—Exists.
28—New London is on Thames River in this part of Connecticut (abbr.).
29—Moderate.

Down

1—Lesson.
2—Negative reply.
3—Saint John is a seaport city in this Canadian province (abbr.).
4—Hence.
5—Belgian watering place.
6—Diminutive of Eleanor.
10—Animals found in Africa and Asia.
11—City in Rhine Province, Prussia.
13—Ruin.
15—Suffix used to form nouns denoting office.
16—Peg.
19—Hop or malt kiln.
22—Emblem.
24—Purpose.
25—Bornholm is a Danish island in the Baltic.
27—Saragossa is on the Ebro River in this European country (abbr.).
28—The elder (abbr.).

(The solution appears elsewhere.)

Daily Anecdote

A Dinner of Notes

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

IT IS said that Beethoven, at the time he was working on his beautiful Sixth Symphony, entered a Vienna restaurant and ordered dinner. While he waited for his order the composer became engrossed in his work. Presently the waiter returned with the food.

"I have dined," said Beethoven absently, and before the astonished waiter could utter a word, the musician strode out of the restaurant.

For the Scrapbook

Wisdom of the Ages

Good order is the foundation of all good things.—*Burke.*

Hypocrisy is the homage which vice pays to virtue.—*La Rochefoucauld.*

Ah, but a man's reach should exceed his grasp, or what's heaven for?—*Robert Browning.*

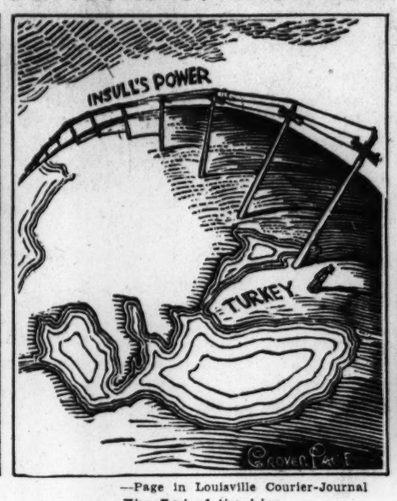
Virtue debases itself in justifying itself.—*Voltaire.*

The tenderest child, unconscious of a fear, will shame the man to danger;
And when he dared it, danger died, and faith had vanquished fear.
—*Tupper.*

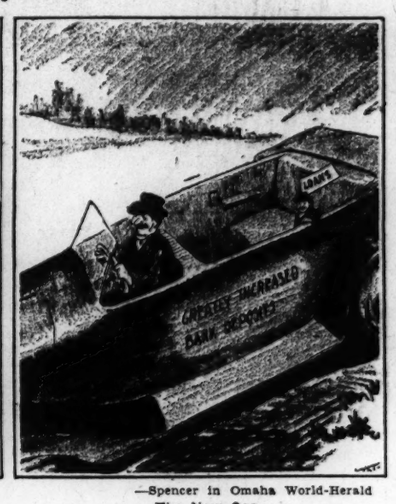
Cartoons of the Week

DON'T YOU THINK YOU'D BETTER USE THE OTHER ONE? REMEMBER, WE'RE ALL IN THE SAME BOAT!
THE TROUBLED WAY OF RECOVERY
OPERATION
PRODUCTION
THE STRIKE

—Gale in Los Angles Times
It Makes a Poor Oar!



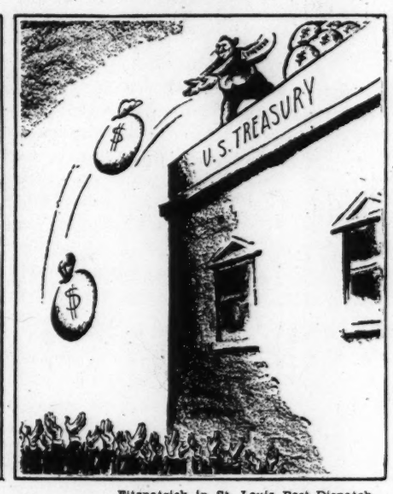
—Page in Louisville Courier-Journal
The End of the Line



—Spencer in Omaha World-Herald
The New Car

—Jensen in Salt Lake City Deseret News
Business Barometer

—Herblock in Rochester Times-Union
The Agricultural Situation Might Be Worse



—Fitzpatrick in St. Louis Post-Dispatch
Buying Votes With Other People's Money

VOCATIONS

(Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.)

"Jumpers"

IN THE Sept. 13, 1933, issue of The Christian Science Monitor, a London correspondent gave the directions for making an attractive knitted "jumper." The directions were very plain, and a girl made one. One day she was asked what she would take for her jumper. She set a fair price on it and sold it. Then she made more, and is still making them for sale. She uses colored yarns, and no two look alike. The girls like them for sports wear. B. R. L.

English Classes

A FORMER teacher who was unable to secure school work began teaching English in the home of a friend. Everyone interested was invited to the class, in this way interest was awakened and other classes were soon formed. The fee was small, and many women who had been out of school for years availed themselves of the opportunity to "brush up." The teacher was eventually able to take a studio down town.

Miss Helen C. W.

NEWS ABOUT NEWSPAPERS

(Compiled for The Christian Science Monitor by Prof. Harry E. Stone)

The alert newspaper copyreader checks all names, verifies all references, removes nonessentials, eliminates the irrelevant, makes sure that foreign words and expressions are correct, guards against the publishing of "libelous" news, looks out for errors of judgment and mistakes in English, and, in general, seeks to prevent the publication of anything that will injure the reputation of the newspaper for truth and accuracy.

The chairman of the Code Authority of the Daily Newspaper Code of NRA is Howard Davis, president of the American Newspaper Publishers Association. His politics: Republican. His home: Pelham, N. Y. His office: New York City. His position: business manager and vice-president, New York Herald Tribune.

A linotype operator gets his "take" from the "copy-cutter." A "take" is a small portion of copy. Several linotype operators work on a given article at the same time, the 'bank" man assembling their type by the numbers on the "takes." This speeds the work of setting type.

The Christian Science Monitor's

Quotation for Today

I HAVE been driven many times to my knees, by the overwhelming conviction that I had nowhere else to go. My own wisdom, and that of all about me, seemed insufficient for that day.—LINCOLN.

From the Monitor Camera Club Album

This Pleasant Picture, Which Reminds Us That the World Observes Be Kind to Animals Anniversary Next Week, Entitles Eliot C. Lovett, Chevy Chase, Md., to a Membership in the MONITOR CAMERA CLUB. Send Your Unusual Pictures to the Feature Editor. One Dollar Is Paid for Each One Accepted for Publication.

In Lighter Vein

Optimist

The bricklayers had just finished the foundations of a house on a suburban estate when a workman, carrying a ladder, stopped to watch them lay the first row of bricks.

One of the bricklayers, looking up from his work and catching sight of the man, said:

"I say, lads, we'd better hurry up; there's a chap 'ere waiting to clean the winders."—*Answers.*

Political Plums

It was shortly after Inauguration Day last spring, and it happened on the street of a midwestern city. A Democrat met a friend, a Republican, and they soon fell to discussing the merits of their political parties.

"The trouble with the Democrats," stated the Republican, "is that so many of them are unlettered."

"We'll soon fix that," declared his friend. "We'll be making postmasters out of a lot of them in a few weeks."

Household Hint

Once upon a time there was a wise husband who bought his wife such expensive china that she wouldn't trust him to wash and dry the dishes. —*Brantford Expositor.*

FACTS about the BIBLE

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Thomas L. Leishman, M. A.

Apollos

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

APOLLOS was of Jewish race, though born at Alexandria in Egypt; and he is described as an "eloquent man" and "mighty in the Scriptures" (Acts 18:24). He was originally an ardent follower of the teachings of John the Baptist; but while visiting Ephesus, he came in contact with two of the disciples, Aquila and his wife Priscilla, who found in him a ready convert to Christianity.

Apollos soon made his way to Corinth, where Paul had already established a Christian community, and preached the Gospel there (Acts 18:24-28). For a time there was a division at Corinth between the followers of the two men (I Cor. 3:4), but Paul makes it plain that he and Apollos were really at one in their teaching (I Cor. 3:6-8). Paul's confidence in Apollos is suggested by the fact that he terms him "our brother" and is eager to have him revisit the Corinthian church, though his wish was not fulfilled at that time (I Cor. 16:12). It is doubtless the same Apollos whom the Apostle commended to the care of Titus (Titus 3:13).

The Editor's Puzzle

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

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You would confer a great favor which would be much appreciated by my wife and myself said the caller if you could see your way clear to come over to our house for dinner Friday evening at about 6 p.m.

Edit this paragraph and compare your efforts with a corrected form appearing among the advertisements.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Obstacles Were Made to Be Overcome

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Palo Alto, Calif.

MRS. W—— was collecting for the Girl Scouts. Hers was one of the "poor" districts, but she started on her rounds confident that she would get all that the district would yield.

One neighbor, at work in her yard, flung up her hands, exclaiming: "The little I can possibly give is promised to the Women's Service League. I can't give you a cent!" Then glancing about her, she added, half-laughing: "If the Scouts can use volunteer larkspur plants, or any of the varieties you see here, they are welcome to all they can carry away."

She watched, sympathetically, but with mild surprise, Mrs. W——'s interested listing of "larkspur," "violets," "forget-me-nots," "daisies," "hyacinths," "winter iris"—and promptly forgot the incident as she resumed digging and transplanting.

A few days later, a telephone call from Mrs. W—— prepared the amazed woman for an automobile load of strawberry crates, to be filled with many dozens of the superfluous plants. Mrs. W——, as she canvassed, had taken orders for 80 dozen plants!

The woman who had been "too poor" to contribute to the fund found that she and two other amateur gardeners of the district had really given sizable donations through the resourceful, confident energy of the canvasser.

Your Camera

Result of Experiment in Developing

By Walter S. Jordan, Monitor Staff Photographer

IF YOU followed the suggestion regarding the development of the films to which you gave the same exposure, with the same conditions, for the entire roll, you will find that you have a guide as to how far to carry the development. You have either 6 (or 8) negatives from the roll developed for 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 (10, 11) minutes.

The negatives which you developed for 4, 5, 6, 7 minutes will probably give good prints, while the ones with the greater time of development will be blocked up. The highlights will be so intense that it is impossible to print any detail and the shadows will be grayed. Printing time will be excessive and there will be a lack of balance throughout the entire picture. The films which have had the correct development will have detail in the shadows and the highlights will not be opaque.

With these experimental negatives as a guide, it should be easy to judge your future development. The thermometer must always be used, as variation in the temperature will change the entire results.

You will also observe the amount of latitude there is in modern film. By the use of paper with the proper amount of contrast you will find it possible to make pleasing prints from all except the greatly overdeveloped films.

The quality of your negatives will depend on the amount of care you use in each step of the process.

Brevities

Brooklyn Eagle: Hats off to Amarillo, Texas, where they have set aside a day in honor of mothers-in-law; where the town parades for them, bands serenade them and the Mayor extols them in a formal decree. Sweet peas are their symbol, and sons-in-law dig down so handsomely for bouquets that Amarillo florists can't meet the demand.

Regina Leader-Post: Alf —— and wife, who have been living with his wife's people, have had to leave town on account of her parents having gone to live with the grandparents.

Boston Herald: Our only advice to any professor who may think of accepting that proposed chair of humor is to make sure that it's there when he starts to sit down in it.

Omaha World Herald: Critic finds no hint in college fun magazines that proposed courses in humor have been installed.

Florida Times Union: Way back in the Tennessee mountains some communities use spinning wheels, ox carts, tallow candles, and cook in fireplaces. And they are the happiest people in the world.

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*No Sympathy*

By CARMACK

House cleaning is interesting while it is going on but it's pretty upsetting afterwards—
In the first place my rubber bone and ol' ball and other things never seem to get put back where they belong-
And I have to look and sniff all over the place to find them—
Then all of a sudden Sarah becomes very particular about my muddy paws—
And she makes me stay outdoors until the Boss comes home and can wipe them off—
And still Sponge says I haven't any right to grumble-It's the way the house ought to be all the time"-she purrs—

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, APRIL 12, 1934 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor

The Editorial Board as constituted by The Christian Science Board of Directors for The Christian Science Monitor is composed of Mr. Willis J. Abbot, Contributing Editor; Mr. J. Roscoe Drummond, Executive Editor; Mr. Albert F. Gilmore, member of the Board of Trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society; Mr. Roland R. Harrison, Manager of The Christian Science Publishing Society, and Mr. Frank L. Perrin, Associate Editor. It is the duty of the Editorial Board to consider and determine all questions within the Editorial Department of The Christian Science Monitor, and also to carry out the stated policy of The Christian Science Board of Directors relative to the entire news and editorial content of the paper. Each member of said Editorial Board shall have equal responsibility.

All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor.

Editorials

Revolution by Consent

ACTUALLY it is rather too bad that the testimony of Dr. William A. Wirt should have turned out such a fiasco. Not one of the group of persons whom he named before the congressional investigating committee is a brain truster or has figured even remotely in the rather long list of presidential advisers and school-trained administrators properly classed in the group which Dr. Wirt quoted as favoring revolution.

The description of President Roosevelt as an American Kerensky is found to have come from a person appropriately linked with Soviet Russia, but having no connection at all with the Government of the United States. Part of the discussion represented the opinions of a subordinate civil service worker, and part was the quotation of views which Prof. Rexford G. Tugwell, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, has made perfectly well known in his books.

So the Bulwinkle hearing seems destined to be disappointing so far as revealing the secret thoughts of the real brain trusters is concerned—assuming they keep any of their thoughts secret. Consequently the young and academic gentlemen, or not so young nor academic gentlemen, who have been suspected of thinking out new plans for the United States will perhaps indulge in a chuckle and consider themselves quite safe. And this is what may be rather too bad.

For it is all too easy for the human intellect, if not curbed by responsibilities, to go far afield in imagining Utopias and then to upset the aplomb of neighbors by undertaking to establish one of them in the neighbors' back yards. Neighbors often like to be consulted about such things. In fact, in the United States the Constitution has made it customary to consult them. No doubt some members of the brain trust—and many nonmembers—have inclined yearningly some time or other to the sentiment of Omar the Tentmaker:

> Ah love! Could you and I with him conspire
> To grasp this sorry scheme of things entire,
> Would we not shatter it to bits—and then
> Remold it nearer to the heart's desire!

It were well for them to be reminded that such remakings involve the welfare and interests of millions of persons who may have some ideas of their own or even some unsuspected attachment for the grooves in which they have been wont to travel, and that not only the Constitution but the inbred temper of American men and women demands that they or their Congress have a voice in what concerns their habits.

Apparently the actual members of the Administration's advisory family, even the radical ones, must have understood this fairly well. Otherwise surely some evidence of revolutionary utterances, of an intention to take over the management of affairs without benefit of Congress, would be obtainable from nearer the inner circle. The flimsiness of the testimony in Washington may reassure some harried folk.

Yet one of the virtues of the American Constitution is that under its provisions it is quite possible for a revolution to take place by perfectly peaceful means. This is evidently what Professor Tugwell had in mind when he chose for a title-page motto of his book, "The Industrial Discipline," a quotation from Francis Amasa Walker, which reads:

> Happy is that people, and proud may they be, who can enlarge their franchises and perfect their political forms without bloodshed or threat of violence, the long debate of reason resulting in the glad consent of all.

The expectation of any such unanimity is doubtless too roseate. A revolution by ideas usually takes time and is very different from a revolution by force. Against it public apathy affords a pretty capable defense. Even the right to such revolution could hardly be safely suppressed. And the vigor of the conservative, counter-revolutionary propaganda now arising indicates that the risk involved in exposure to liberal ideas is not too great for the American people to bear.

What's Sauce for the Goose—

MAYOR FREDERICK W. MANSFIELD of Boston has performed two acts this week which undoubtedly will bring under his banner many who have been severe critics of his economy program.

First, he called a halt in his verbal feud with former Mayor James M. Curley, which, had it continued, would have done more harm than good. Second, he announced yesterday that on May 1 he will reduce his own basic salary from $20,000 to $15,000, and will seek to cut department heads and board members to a basic $5000 a year. With the 15 per cent cut already in effect, the Mayor's salary will be $12,750, and that of department heads would be $4250.

The latter move shows the Mayor is consistent in his economy policies. He plans to spare no one in the drive for a pay roll smaller by $1,500,000. This is bound to meet with public approval, particularly in connection with his own and other large salaries. There is no argument that the positions are worth their established salaries. But those receiving more than $5000 annually should be much better able to withstand pay cuts than those working for low wages.

But already rebellion is brewing in the official ranks. Several high-salaried workers are reported as planning to resist the Mayor's request that they agree to this drastic economy. Mr. Frank A. Goodwin, chairman of the Boston Finance Commission, has announced such reductions would be illegal. However, they will not be illegal if the officials vote to accept the cuts.

Resistance to the Mayor's economy practice along this line will meet severe public criticism. Taxpayers realize that the Mayor is acting for their benefit. They will not tolerate any stumblingblocks placed in the road to lower taxes. Therefore, it appears that unless the high-salaried officials are willing to accept pay reductions they should resign in favor of men who will.

A Better Middle Layer

THE state is the middle layer in America's governmental cake. It is between the federal layer on top and the local layers on the bottom. It is an important layer itself, and its intermediate position in the governmental system makes its relations to the other layers important. In recent years state government has gained somewhat at the expense of the bottom layers and lost something to the top layer. Readjustments between the various units of government are going on constantly.

Most state governments just "growed" with Topsy-like nonchalance. As new functions and services were demanded new agencies were set up. Sometimes a brand new department was built. Sometimes the new one was a lean-to alongside an existing structure. Plan and blueprint were lacking. As the years passed, these structures sprawled in all directions, becoming a hodgepodge of overlapping, unrelated boards, bureaus, and commissions. Responsibility was diffused. Waste was inevitable.

As a state increased its functions and absorbed powers from counties, towns and villages, simplification of state government became imperative.

Consolidation of state administrative agencies by statute or amendment of state constitutions began on a large scale in 1917. Illinois led the way. Scattered, uncoördinated and independent agencies were unified into cohesive and responsible government, with the Governor actually its executive head. Budget control was initiated. Economy and increased efficiency resulted. Other states followed suit—Idaho, Massachusetts, Nebraska, California, Ohio, Washington, Maryland, Pennsylvania, Tennessee and Vermont.

In 1925, Gov. Alfred E. Smith tackled the New York State government, which had sprawled out into some 180 independent agencies. Charles E. Hughes lent his aid. A constitutional amendment reduced the government to twenty-one major departments, set up on functional lines, and the agencies which remained after the pruning process were brought under control in proper departments. The results have been generally satisfactory.

Since then Minnesota, South Dakota, Virginia, Georgia and Maine have made similar consolidations. The movement is still in progress. Not all the hopes for improvement have been realized, but many have been.

The National Municipal League drafted a "model state constitution" combining the best features of various state constitutions. While states seem to prefer to build their own constitutions, based on their own traditions and experience, the model has stimulated interest in the question.

Changes in state government have not only improved that layer, but pointed the way to improvements in other units. More and more the states have been compelled to assume local functions and give state financial aid to assure services which the localities cannot provide. States which improve their state government also place themselves in better position to resist federal encroachment and to coöperate with the national government in necessary functions.

There is still considerable no-man's land between national, state, county, municipal, town and village governments, and clarification of their spheres and relationships is still a challenge. But the problem is recognized, and the need for action is clear.

Arbor Day

EACH of America's forty-eight states has an annual Arbor Day, first observed in Nebraska in 1872, when 1,000,000 trees were planted. J. Sterling Morton, former Commissioner of Agriculture, fathered the idea; as he was a native of Nebraska, that State has adopted April 22, the anniversary of his birth, as Arbor Day. About two-thirds of the states have chosen various April and May days for the same purpose. April 13 is Arbor Day in many states. The observance has been generally too perfunctory with only a negligible gain in the number of growing trees, but in recent years the stark necessity of reforestation has imparted a new impetus to the annual custom.

Trees should be planted in waste land, in cities, and along highways. Every enterprising mayor should be interested in making his "a city of trees." Norway maples, American elms, oaks, lindens, and sycamores could be purchased by local garden clubs or other organizations, sold to property owners at cost, and set in the ground by the city's park board without charge. In some sections, state and federal governments are coöperating in a plan to edge main highways with maple, honey locust, oak, cedar, crab, dogwood, oriental palm, elm, or hawthorn.

Through the activity of the Civilian Conservation Corps more trees are being planted now than ever before, but what has been accomplished should be regarded as merely a beginning. The federal corn-hog-wheat reduction program has made idle many acres which should be put into some useful form of production. Why not plant trees? Many farms, once heavily wooded, are now almost entirely denuded. If idle acres were made productive, they would be worth billions of dollars to succeeding generations.

It is a kindly deed to plant a tree and let it grow, and still better to put out many trees. Who will not agree with the poet who asked a question and answered it in this fashion:

> What does he plant who plants a tree?
> He plants in sap and leaf and wood,
> In love of home and loyalty
> And far-cast thought of civic good,
> His blessings on the neighborhood.

Let's Plow In the Surplus

THERE appears to be a movement to promote the art of conversation as one of the means of profitably spending one's leisure moments. It is declared that conversation has gone into a serious decline and that heroic measures must be taken to rescue it from oblivion.

One should not think of talking as closely related to conversation. Talk is merely a weed in the garden of conversation. It may have its value in assisting to fertilize the ground but it never can be developed into the beautiful flower exemplified in the interchange of thought through the medium of what may be termed expert conversation.

A renaissance of the art, which reached a high degree of perfection during the Shakespearean era, is at hand. We may look forward to an NCA in our alphabetical activities. A National Conversational Administration must be immediately formed. The organization of state branches and municipal groups naturally will follow.

The conservation of conversation is essential not only to the promotion of a profitable leisure but also for the perpetuation of the English language. Standards of conversation need to be set up by Congress and penalties laid for fraud, impurities and overproduction. Conversation groups may be equipped with dictionaries, Pepys' Diary and a list of current stock market quotations. Other combinations likely to stir an easy flow of conversation may be substituted from time to time. Something has got to be done.

Presidential Apologia

Book of the Day

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S second book on the New Deal (ON OUR WAY, by Franklin D. Roosevelt. New York: John Day. $2.50) is one of the boldest things he has done. He takes every state paper, document or address of his first year, adds brief explanations and coördinating paragraphs before and after each document, sits back and invites his critics to come on. His foreword concludes:

"In any event, we as a people are determined, after going forward for one year, to keep on going forward some more."

Which invites the question: "Are we?" That indubitably is the great issue of the day. It will be the issue in the autumn elections. For President Roosevelt does not mean mere business recovery when he speaks about going forward. He means, as he explains, "a better ordered common life." He means "a new public policy."

He asserts that the change in policy is based upon "a change in the attitude and the thinking of the American people . . . that it proceeds in accordance with the underlying principles that guided the framers of our Constitution; that it is taking form with the general approval of a very large majority of the American people; and finally, that it is made with the constant assurance to the people that if at any time they wish to revert to the old methods that we have discarded, they are wholly free to bring about such a reversion by the simple means of the ballot box." All of which is a challenge for the autumn elections.

Frank and Daring

"On Our Way," therefore, is a source book for critics, as it is for friends. But it is disarming in its very frankness, and effective by its daring. The President applies to print the radio-address method which put him in such close touch with the American people during the first six months of the Administration.

Statements in this chronicle of the first year are as bold as anything Professor Tugwell ever wrote; Mr. Roosevelt puts himself without equivocation at the head of his army of reform. No longer will critics—afraid of the President's obvious popularity—be able to say: "Of course, F. D. R. is all right; it's those around him who are fomenting the revolution." That thesis is vanishing pretty rapidly these days, to the considerable discomfiture of the opposition. "On Our Way," it may be assumed, was intended to commit Mr. Roosevelt to views previously attributed to the Brain Trust.

So the issue is now clear-cut. It may be interpreted as between Roosevelt and Reaction, using reaction in a plain, descriptive sense.

Zest in Print

The President's book is really exciting. He uses the chronological method, from March 4 to March 4. The first chapters catch all the breathlessness of the first weeks of the Administration. The messages to Congress, the radio addresses to the people, stand up remarkably. They reflect the high pitch of relief, of zest, even of inspiration, which swept the country in those days.

Mr. Roosevelt's literary style is shown at its best in these moments of speed and tension—like the good newspaper reporter's. And, linking the documents together, he has written paragraphs in the same simple, direct vein.

Of course, "On Our Way" is a contemporary historical document of immeasurable importance. The President has done what no President or Prime Minister or Duce or Führer ever did before; he has published the deeds and documents of his stewardship while they are still in a state of flux. The record is open for the world to read. And read we all should, for this man is the human guardian of American destinies. An unbiased study of these records will remove many prejudices, still many fears and arouse sober thought.

ERWIN D. CANHAM

When Downs Are Up

FOR eight years I have been on my way to Rye. Someone who had lived there said to me the first time I went abroad: "Don't fail to go to Rye." I think it was the nostalgia that crossed the face of the speaker, or her announcement that a bit of the old Roman wall passed through it—or the far away look in her eyes when she spoke of the sea against the cliffs, which made me determine not to miss Rye.

"You can go through the Sussex Downs," she told me wistfully, "and then Rye—Rye in April—" her voice drifted off into a long mental journey by sea and the Downs.

But I did miss Rye that first time, for reasons I have never fathomed.

Last year, when April began turning England into ecstatic green, again I set out for Rye. An Englishwoman rode in the car with me and she, too, seemed to be anticipating something I did not know.

"Tell me," I said curiously, "this April in England business. Is it all it's commonly supposed to be? I'm almost afraid to venture lest it turn out to be just an ordinary April after all—if April is ever ordinary," I amended.

She waved a hand to the left. "Behold. We approach the Downs."

I looked. "They're hills," I objected. She laughed. "What did you expect?"

"Downs, of course," I said. "Valleys, rills, ravines—anything but ups." But she was not offended for she saw by my face that I, too, had begun to catch the feel of them and was flying in advance of the car to something I did not comprehend, had never seen, and yet had always known. Excitement began to stir in me.

We put up at a little town called Worthing for a few days, for no good reason save that there was sea, and it was too early for resort seekers, and we knew we could get into the Downs easily. A month later we were still at Worthing. Several times, we had half-heartedly repacked our bags with the intention of moving on to Bournemouth or Rye, but we reckoned without High Salvington.

* * *

High Salvington is one of the uppest of the Downs. One bumps along out of Worthing for half an hour on a bus that toots through quaint little towns, each with its remnants of the Normans, Henry VIII, or the Dukes of Norfolk. My comrade had an odd-shaped bundle in her hands and as we left the bus after crawling slowly up and up for fifteen minutes, I asked her what it might be.

"Lunch," she said tersely. I looked surprised.

"Shall we need it?"

"We shall need it," she said firmly. I had rather expected to spend an hour glancing about before returning to town, but said nothing of this, determining to follow a course of caution and let events shape the day.

We passed formal gardens with masses of blooms growing in profusion, even out of the very walls which hedged them in. And then we turned into a little lane. In that lane I came to understand the longing of an Englishman for his native land when April comes. I understood all Browning ever wrote about it. The blackthorn was abloom with white; tiny things scuttled through the underbrush, birds sang, the air was fragrant.

"A lane," I observed, as we came out of it on a high spot which overlooked the hills, "is something which begins for no reason and ends charmingly."

Beyond was a misty glimpse of the sea. The lane had jogged off the main road, went on as a little path made by bicycles and feet between clumps of trees, led nowhere, and ended abruptly in the open after a ten minutes' walk.

For two or three hours we wandered over the Downs and finally stopped to have our bits of bread and eggs and chocolate in view of the Chanctonbury ring.

"Let's walk over there afterward." I waved toward it nonchalantly, indicating a ring of trees on a hillside just across a valley.

My companion grinned. "If you don't mind five miles more," she said. I said no more about it for that time.

There should be, we both thought, as we stretched out in the noonday sun, vast territories in all countries which would remain forever uncultivated. Had we such in America? I was asked. I nodded.

"Interspersed with hot-dog stands," I said. "We have no dainty fastnesses like this. If we had a lane, there would be a gas station at one end, a quick lunch at the other, and paving in between to make it easier for the cars to get from one to the other. That's efficiency," I assured her solemnly.

She was trying deeply to understand, being as interested in a land she had never seen as I was happy in her Downs. But she could not.

"I think," I said, "that we have lost sight of the delight of being pedestrian."

"We once walked all around the edge of Cornwall on a two weeks' jaunt," she commented. "It couldn't be done by car—you'd lose all the charming details, fishermen's cottages or the open at night—no responsibilities—"

"It's the distance," I said, trying to indicate a thousand miles of American roads with a vague gesture which could not have enlightened her. "It takes a fast car traveling faster to get to that other place one wants to reach. That's the difference—what interests us is getting to that other place—"

"Why?" she demanded.

"The cars. They've had an effect like a person who tells you everything about herself in the first five minutes. They get into every secret place. If we could somehow have preserved a few mysteries with no banana peelings thrown about—"

A sound of horror cut me short and I found my comrade leaning on her elbow gazing at me incredulously. "Surely no one would leave them about in places like this," she said, horrified.

"Well, we're improving," thus I excused a great nation. "They put up baskets now for refuse—"

* * *

For days, High Salvington drew us. From there we could walk in many directions or merely sit and gaze off toward the sea, remembering Swinburne's words, "Southward shining, the lands declining, subside in peace that the sea's light crowns." Other days we went to Arundel, and still others to Sompting, while around us rolled the shelter of the Downs.

Often I have tried to describe and explain the Downs to others. I cannot. But gradually as the days wore on, I knew why it was that recognition sprang out when I had first seen them. The Downs were a symbol of peace and quietness of spirit. They were a symbol of an inner sanctuary where a man may go to be alone with himself and the reality which cannot be found in a hurly-burly world. I thought of the first friend who had mentioned Rye to me, a little English maiden with enormous long braids of hair and eyes the color of the sky, who had been reared among these soft hills. Now I understood her.

I never got to Rye. When the last day of a month came and there was no possibility of adding another moment to the holiday, we suddenly realized that Rye had escaped us again. But I am not sorry. For I shall never go to England without starting for Rye—by way of the Downs—and I shall never cease returning to the Downs until I have at last, one day, reached Rye. I have come to look upon Rye as a symbol of the peace a man may feel when he has learned the joy of walking alone with his thoughts in a quiet lane and has discovered that down is up! One day, I shall get to Rye.

D. D.

Notes From German Cities

Laundry Bill Mother of Art

THE connection between the invention of lithography and a laundry bill is recalled by the recent celebrations of the centenary of Aloys Senefelder. In his autobiography, he describes how, in 1796, he was living in poverty with his widowed mother, who contributed more to the upkeep of the home by taking in washing than did he by his writings. One day, she entered the room and asked for pencil and paper in order to make out a bill for washing. Unable to find them quickly, he entered the amounts with greasy ink on a piece of flat stone with which he was then experimenting to see if he could not bring out a cheaper method than that of copper-plate printing for making his poems and dramas known to the world. When Senefelder was about to wash the slate, the idea struck him that he might etch in the writing with nitric acid and watch the effect. He found that the stone could later be successfully colored or painted as on a woodcut with the characters standing out in good relief. In this way, he established that the lithographic process depends mainly upon the antipathy between grease and water. It was but a small step from this to the invention of the offset print.

Senefelder, in his autobiography, attributes his invention as much to poverty as to anything else. "If at that time," he writes, "I had had money, I should have bought types, a printing press and paper, and the world would probably have had to wait still longer for lithography."

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Road Lighting Gets New Help

On a stretch of the road between Berlin and Hamburg, night has been turned into day for the automobilist. Electric lamps, in which glows vaporized sodium instead of a metallic filament, supply the illumination. Each sodium-filled lamp consumes less current than an ordinary table lamp, but it lights up a surface as large as that illuminated at present by a 200-watt lamp. To reduce the costs of hanging the lamps, masts have been erected only at 100-meter intervals, with a bronze rope, 12 meters high, connecting them and to which the intervening lamps are fixed. Reports show that the mild nondazzling light provided by the new experiment is appreciated by automobilists and that even during a mist visibility is guaranteed.

* * *

Music Found Under Glass

Musical instruments which have lain for generations, some of them even for three centuries, in glass cases, were the special attraction in a recent concert at the Academy of Music in Berlin. Prof. George Schuenemann, who is in charge of this collection of instruments, prepared them for the occasion. This involved the tuning of every note in all the instruments. The apertures in the wind instruments had to be more than half covered in order to produce harmony of sound while the strings of many other instruments called for careful adjustment. The audience heard experts play instruments which they had formerly only seen in museums or read about in histories. Included in the program were fine old bass viols, the six-stringed forerunner of the cello, wind instruments like the cornet, and a regal, the small portable organ of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries.

* * *

Plastic Film Cost Reduced

The problem of the plastic film has been solved, according to reliable reports, by Professor Koegel, of the Technical College in Karlsruhe. After many years' experiments he has invented a process which makes the production of the plastic film easy and comparatively cheap. Methods hitherto followed achieved their plastic effects by the production of a double series of pictures in complementary colors (red, green, for example) and then by the use of red, green spectacles. But to supply each visitor to a cinema with red, green spectacles made the plan impracticable. Professor Koegel's new invention results from a thorough study of the human eye which led him to the conclusion that the same system which there produces the breaking up of light rays could be applied to the screen. As a result, he constructed a special screen with a nickel surface which, according to special calculations of light-ray action, produces certain definite ray reflections. It is probable that the new Koegel film screens will be fitted in a number of German cinemas in the near future.

* * *

Studying Bat For Aviation

Of all the mammals, the bat seems to have received least attention from the zoölogist. But the developments in aviation during the past quarter of a century suggest that the bat as a flying mammal may be an interesting and a profitable subject of research. Dr. Eisentraut, of the Zoölogical Museum, in Berlin, is now making a thorough study of this mammal. The question of migration and sense of direction he hopes to settle by the same method as that adopted for birds. Three thousand bats, already provided with numbered rings—which are very small and so fixed in the wings that they cannot cause any harm—are now flying round Berlin and other parts of Germany. It is hoped that after a short while, an examination of their movements will show if and possibly why they have taken a certain course. In order to learn more about the technique of flight in the bat, Dr. Eisentraut contemplates building a small model of the mammal, in the hope that a close study of its flying movements may yield much information of value to aviation.